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PHE NATIONAL B

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

Vol. XIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859.

WASHINGTON, D. C. For the National Era. HATE'S WIFE'S DREAM. BY LOUISE E. VICKROY.

| Manufactor | Man

No. 667.

Much, very much remains to be done for the Africans in America, by masters, mistresses, ministers, and religious teachers of all classes, before they are brought into the light and blessedness of the Gospel of salvation. The contrast of the masses, in physical and mental comforts, with their darkened, heathen condition, when first introduced from Africa into this country, is great. And imperfect in the extreme, as we all know the type of their Christianity to be, such statistics as the following cannot but be regarded as exceedingly interesting. Of the four millions of Africans in the United States, about five hundred thousand are connected with various branches of the

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magnificence. In the position of the feet and limbs, the artist seems to have accomplished the exceedingly difficult task of making a just point between action and repose. It indicates a posse between action and repose. It indicates a direct read natural of the class seemed to the class seemed to the class seemed to the class seemed to a stately person walking in a processed select price of the expression of a great sool, whose all the expression of a great

and paw the ground. If the man moved back-ward, the horse would rush at him; if forwards, in all probability he would attack him with his the the This last sentence, however, embodies a mere conjecture of my own, for, in neither of the two operations which I witnessed did any such catastrophe occur. On the contrary, the orse tamer's power over the animal was far ly in operation than I had expected to much so, that the idea would suggest itself, Is this in very truth a mad and savage horse? I can only state it as my own conviction, that there was no delusion about the matter—and this from the further course of the ist have some extraordinary power of fasci nation about his eye, or his general bearing, which soothed the fury and assuaged the terror f the animal. Soon you saw the horse stand-ng motionless in the midst of the arena, and ng, rather with an expression of curios than of fear and anger, the movements of the man as he strode up to his head yery slowly, very gently, and ever with extended hand. At length, when Mr. Rarey was close upon him, he reached out his head, and eagerly smelt at his hand, his wrist, his sleeves. There was no precipitation. The object seemed to be to give ake. The tamer's hand now caressed the horse's head above the nostrils, smoothed it down, passed up to the forehead, and repeated the process. By this time, Mr. Rarey was stand-ing by the horse's left shoulder, and had caught hold, with his other hand, of the end of his ead-stall or halter.

I have been informed that at this stage of it was almost like a trick of legerdemain.) the real instant of victory. From the moment horse's leg is strapped up, he is conquered.

once recommence his struggles. This did not happen in the cases which I witnessed. The horse stood quiet, and suffered himself to be aressed. Mr. Rarey stroked him over his back, is shoulders, his left side, and then began to ckle around the right fore leg, just above the hoof; he then carried the other end through the circingle, holding the end firmly in his halter, and to pull with great strength, but slowly and continuously-not by again, but the upward spring which he gave to elieve himself from restraint of course lifted the right leg from the ground, and, when he he down again, it was on both his knees. I all have said that Mr. Rarey had fitted the orse with knee-caps before he pulled him until the animal was fairly rolled over; and

ey never quitted his left shoulder, nor relaxed his grasp on the strap. The horse reared up into the air, making frantic beatings with his handcuffed fore legs, but it was all in vain. Let him fight as he would, he was inva-riably brought down on his knees; and in this runcated attitude he stood, panting, snorting, paming, until at last the fierceness of his spirit whether he struggled, or whether he remained quiet, the even pressure was never taken of his left shoulder. Before he yielded to it finally, he made one struggle more determined than all that had gone before; but with this his fury was spent. At length, he suffered himself to the Congressional elections were held in each,

arey patted and stroked him over, or, to use is own quaint phrase, "gentled," first one de, then the other—now this leg, then that. From his expressions, you would have inferred that he had magnetized the whole of the horse's see a party bitherto rallying successfully after frame in detail, and that, had he neglected to make his passes over any particular section of the horse, that section would still have remained ubt, implies an exaggeration. I only mea to convey an idea of the importance which the operator seemed to attach to familiarizing the with contact with the human hand over the horse lay perfectly passive, and seemingly content with his situation. Mr. Rarey lay upon him, stepped over him, sate upon his head, took ided to restore checked or impeded culation. The same process took place with the hind legs, and here it was evident that volition and the power of independent muscular action was gone. The hind legs were soft and Rarey lay down upon the ground, and, taking one of the horse's hind feet, placed the armed momentary spasm of volition, or return of fe ied to the charge.

horse get up, which he did readily now every spark of his original med extinct. Saddle and bridle were brought in. They were first presented to the horse, and were carefully examined by him.

when the process of saddling, mounting, and dismounting, had been freely accomplished, a drum was brought in by one of the attendants. This also was presented to the horse, who carefully smelt it all over, and soon appeared satisfied that no harm was intended. The drum was passed over his head, neck, shoulders; his sides were rubbed with its constant. sides were rubbed with it, and supped at first.

The horse merely pricked up his ears. It was sounded louder and louder by degrees, until a sounded louder and louder by degrees, until a sounder would have This seemed to be the crucial test, and the animal was led out, meek and entirely subdued.

Now, this is a faithful and unexaggerated account of what I saw. How far the effect produced upon the horse by Mr. Rarey's method may be permanent, I have no means of judging. In the Times of this morning, July 26, I observe a letter, in which it is stated that Cruiser, forgetful of Mr. Rarey's lessons, has inflicted in the state of the

up, all but, to him; he will put his head down, must be judged of as a whole, and by its general results; as such, we may confidently affirm that it will be productive of great good, both to man and to the horse.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859.

All letters for the National Era must be addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, National Era, Washington, D. C.

THE LESSON OF THE DAY.

The recent elections in the Northern States exhibit results peculiarly animating to the friends of Republican principles. In the old contests between the Whigs and Democrats, the Whigs would now and then make a very desperate effort, and, when aided by fortuitous circumstances, would sometimes succeed. They did so in the elections of 1840 and 1848, and times more than once; but this is obviously a partially in other years. But this singular remere question of time. This I did not see. Mr. Rarey now proceeded to pass his hand down the animal's side, just as any one of us might do to a horse which he was fondling or petting. This lasted some might are provided the process of the process of the partially in other years. But this singular results always marked their triumphs: The Democratic party never failed to recover the ground they had lost at the very first election afterthey had lost at the very first election after-do to a horse which he was fondling or petting. This lasted some minutes, the horse evidently pleased to be relieved from his terrors, and appearing to enjoy the tamer's caress. At length Rarey began to stroke his fore legs, more cially the left fore leg. Here was the critical masses and prevented its leaders from ever benent. In an incredibly short space of time, ing disheartened. Thus the election that went Mr. Rarey got the strap out of his pocket, took up the horse's left fore leg, and slipped a loop over it, so that he could not get it down. There was nothing, however, abrupt or jerking about up the horse's left fore leg, and slipped a loop over it, so that he could not get it down. There was nothing, however, abrupt or jerking about up the strain of the conspicuous defeat in 1848 was healed by their successes of 1849, and was followed by the still conspicuous defeat in 1848 was healed by their successes of 1849, and was followed by the still more signal triumphs of 1852. In the years has had been continuously stroking the leg; but the thing was done. I was told that this is following those of great effort and excitement on the part of the Whigs, it will be invariably found, we think, that the Democratic party al I had supposed that, as soon as the horse felt lee of his fore legs thus confined, he would at sure, would be the testimony of the Old Whig politicians all over the country. In the contests between the Republican par

ty and the Democratic organization in the free States, we are now witnessing just the opposite make fresh appeals to his right leg. This took | results; and it is these to which we allude, when he took a long we say they are peculiarly animating to the friends of Republicanism. Take for example two States in New England-Vermont and Maine-one an Old Whig State, and the other an old Democratic State. In both, at previous epochs, after great efforts and great Whig successes, the very next canvass, unmarked by such efforts, would exhibit the old Democratic party bearing down with fresh battalions, fully recruiting its ranks and recovering the ground it had lost. In what may be called the off years, or those marked by no important election, this was always pre-eminently the case. The down. A considerable time—about ten min-utes—elapsed from this period of the operation after a great effort, as in some hot Congressional strife, or in a Presidential election, the first quiet year would display the Democratic party easily rallying and rising unawares into a most dangerous equality with the Whigs. And a new and vigorous canvass was always necessary to shake off the alarming proximity of this always active and elastic foe. In Maine, the Whigs never succeeded but in two instances in twenty years, and they were quickly dislodged in each case, after one year's service, by the indomitable Democracy. The slightest abatement of a lively and all-pervading enthusiasm always saw the Whigs pushed from their seats

triumphed handsomely in both. This year, the much less interest was felt, and a smaller vot was cast. But mark. The Democratic organ ization (still so called) failed to exhibit its old peculiarity and power. It displayed no vigor and recuperative power, but only feebleness. Its the Republicans. The old gravitating tendency Whilst the animal lay in this condition, Mr. toward the polls, heretofore so manifest in Dem ocratic ranks, this year was only exhibited by

the Republican party.

every disaster, and apparently growing stronger after every successive defeat, now wavering and in a state of savagery. Thus you might have had three tame legs, and a wild one. This, no prestige broken, its ancient power and spirit broken. We see its ranks demoralized, its extinguished. The inference is irresistible Some great cause is at work to produce the great change. We say that cause is to be found in the apostacy of the party to the fundamental ned his fore legs were soon removed, but still idea on which it was originally based, and which it has heretofore adhered, in theory at least. We impute the result to the by that party of its ancient cherished idea i backwards and forwards, as you would do if regard to human rights. It has shifted its ground from being the friend of humanity to being its foe. It has abdicated its champion ship of the rights of man, and has enlisted the ignoble task of extenuating and defending his wrongs. Abandoning its high princip where they had been placed. Mr. down upon the grand and its lofty purposes, the party has become self. It is but the mummied carcass of an existence once instinct and glowing with exuber rse-tamer was a dead man. He ent vital forces, of which it is now utterly berefi was like a man tied to the mouth of a gun; nothing could have saved him, had the fire as well as everywhere else, is, that all this This portion of the operation may have lasted about a quarter of an hour. Mr. Rarey then that it has turned traitor to its old principles and by its present position belies its name Democratic. Thus flagging under the load of its own hypocrisy, feeling its false position, it fails to find either disposition or ability to ralation was conducted entirely by the ly under the pressure of defeat. The results referred to are therefore to be set down as the

diseased and dying condition of the Democrat c organization in the free States. But while the Democratic party is dying, the emocratic idea survives. It finds a faithful centative in the Republican party, which is now the only political organization in the country which defends the broad doctrines of e Declaration of Independence. That party, organization, so we may confidently anticipate political triumphs like those which so long force in the South, the most wicked and guilty narked the career of its predecessor. The transmigration being complete, the results must correspond. The harmony of the facts with lusion, in the cases pointed out, is per-

which will be new to our readers:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

There is a studious effort on the part of dem agogues to create the impression that the Republican party is hostile to the South, and that its whole aim and object is to oppress and injure that section of the Union. We have habitually protested against this cunning effort to identify the Black Democracy with the South, as if the terms were synonymous. The Republicans wage war, not upon the South, but upon the party, North and South, whose only, fixed principle is the extension and perpetuation of Slavery. Republicanism is the deadly foe of this party, and aims at its overthrow by all norable means. We desire to crush the spirit of Slavery propagandism; and we feel confident that when once overthrown, it will never rise again. One defeat will be fatal to it. Let the Republican party once be invested with the control of the Federal Government, with men of ordinary intelligence and prudence at its head, and it will be impossible ever after to rally a party in this country on the diabolical platform of Slavery extension. Four years of Republican rule, besides bring

destinies of all the Territories forever on the

side of Freedom, cannot fail to build up powerful and controlling emancipation parties in the eight Northern slave States. The tendency towards emancipation in these States is now strong. The feeling on the subject is not outspoken, but latent and pervading. It is a sort of half-consciousness which the people have of their position. They feel that a change is coming over them—that Slavery is receding from them by slow and barely perceptible degrees. They find new customs, new occupations, new life, coming into the social fabric with the in. gress of white population from the North and from Europe, and the egress of the slaves southwardly. On the Northern border the transform ation has gone so far as to be recognised, and it is well understood by all classes that Slavery has but a brief lease of life. The destiny of Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, are already fixed. No rational man, who examines their history and present condition, will fail to see that in a very few years these States will take rank as free States. But the contiguous States of Virginia and Kentucky are beginning also to recognise their destiny. Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Wheeling, and Lynchburg, the principal towns in Virginia, are beginning to throw off their lethargy, and to enjoy unwonted prosperity. Men ask themselves, Why is this? They cannot attribute it to the increase of Slavery, for they see too clearly that Slavery is declining. They see the slaves transported southwardly by thousands and tens of thousands : and at the same time they find their wharves and workshops, even their long-neglected fields, their own. In a word, the Virginians are forced to confess that their prosperity and progress are caused by the efflux of slaves and the in-

flux of white freemen from abroad. A similar state of things has produced a similar result in Kentucky, where the impression has become general that the State is eventually to become general that the State is eventually to become free. In North Carolina and Tennessee the same causes are operating slowly and silently, but effectually. It begins to be understood by the people in those States that Slavery is only a transient phase of their existence; that it has no permanent abiding istence; that it has no permanent abiding place among them, but is passing, passing away! This impression will every year grow stronger, and the triumph of the Republican party in the Presidential contest would fix the idea in the minds of the people, and hasten its these several "enormities" are to be reached these several are to be reached the property of the pr

But the Republican party m sion of the constitutional guaranties of State sovereignty. It proposes no Congressional or other unwarranted intervention against Slavery, which, while it would transform our admirable Federal system into a consolidated despotism, would at the same time rally the vote was much smaller relatively than that of friends of constitutional liberty against it, and thus strengthen instead of weaken Slavery. Those demagogues who assert the contrary, and insist that the Republicans, if successful, will break down the barriers of the Constitution in their efforts to abolish Slavery, are the worst enemies of the South. It was just such falsehoods as these which produced the insurrection ary spirit among the slaves of the South in 1856. Sonthern newspapers which have no sympathy with the Republican party freely ted that the negro insurrections were produced by the exaggerated accounts of the Re publican party and its aims, which the Pro-Slavery stump orators made in the presence of the negroes. This charge, made by the opposition papers in Virginia and Tennessee, against the Democratic" orators, that they were responsible for the insurrections, was never con

verted. We have recently been gratified to see t some extent, in the journals of both parties at the South, a different spirit, and disposition nifested to represent the Republican party ruly. They do well to take this course. For if persisting in falsehood and misrepresents ion, they bring about another series of inst rections during the coming Presidential cor test, they will have no one to blame but them selves. The Southern people should look to his matter, and keep a sharp eye upon the fireating demagogues who are prone to indulge n denunciations of Republicans as incendi ries, with torch in hand, ready to light the fire of insurrection in every Southern household These men should be held to a strict account by the people of the South, for they have no worse enemies. Democratic demagognes were the incendiaries, who, by false representation of the objects and character of the Republican expression of a great fact, and that fact is the party, in the presence of slaves, induced that infortunate class to hope for a speedy and bloody deliverance as the fruit of Fre election, and to attempt a realization of their hopes by commencing the work of slaughter when they learned that he was defeated. If the application of "tar and feathers" was ever justifiable, the propagators of such falsehoods, thus fruitful of mischief, should have received but merely suggest that if it is to continue in

from that greatest of curses, the revival of the slave trade. Indeed, the South now owes it to land connected with the Anti Slavery cause the Republican party that the Black Democ-racy have not revived that traffic, and opened upon it the flood-gates of African barbarism n the Gulf States, and in South Carolina, that party are all secretly or openly in favor of it; and nothing but prudence prevents the whole nrty from declaring in its favor. When the ri compromise was repealed, it was freethe free States. The official organ declared,

slaves, and hold them in penetuity; and its suppression will damage the Church revenues? We make no such charge or insinuaenter into the diabolical scheme d'Africanizing tion; but we submit that some such sinister the continent. This could only be done by legalizing the African slave trade; and that ini- the Express. That the Church cannot be inquitous measure would have been carried, but jured in the estimation of honest men by its for the power and influence of the Republican active efforts for the suppression of the slave

white people in that section who own no slaves, together with the best portion of the slavehold ers, who, though not wanting in courage, have mon sense, can the Express refer to, when i been frightened out of their wits by the party clamor of the Sham Democrac, have been ous?" completely ruled by the demagagues whose continual cry of danger to the State has heretofore imposed upon the honest and insuspecting, and compelled them to sustain a policy at which their cool judgments would revolt. They are nefarious crime against human nature, they beginning to throw off the shackles that have would at least have given a respectful considbound them, and to see that their worst ene- eration to the preamble and resolutions; but mies are the demagogues whose reign of terror the Express rejoices that those resolutions were has been based on a foundation of falsehood. As a proof that the South is leginning to and scorn. ing in two or three free States, and fixing the

distinguish between its true and its false friends, between its true policy and the felse and diashadow the not distant period when the fact that the Republican party is ... Northern sectional party, which desires to oppress the Republican Government, and whose policy broad to be mistaken. looks to the welfare of the whole country and

WHY SAMBO WAS "SNUFFED OUT." The National Era, (Abolition organ at Wash-

ington,) we observe, echoes with unction the denunciations of the *Independent*, here, of the Episcopalians, for unceremoniously shutting the door in Sambo's face at their recent Diocesan Convention in this city. We quote:
"By this action, the Episcopal Church of
Eastern New York declares to the world, that

if not in favor of the slave trade, it is utterly in different to its enormities. It has no word of censure for the infamous pirates who make merchantdise of the very heathen whom it is endeavoring, by its missionaries, to bring with-in the pale of Christianity. The members of the Convention are no strangers to what the slave trade is. They know that its victims are supplied by rapine and war, that the savages are stimulated to make war upon each other, in and workshops, even their long-neglected fields, thronged with new and strange faces, white as traders; they have heard of the horrors attendtraders; they have heard of the horrors attending the transportation of the poor creatures a across the Atlantic; and yet the Episcopal. Church has no word of reprobation for the monstrous wickedness, and a proposition to censure it is met with laughter and scorn, and voted down by an overwhelming majority."

This may be fine rhetoric and good buncombe, so to speak; but it is not good logic, nor as near the truth as it ought to be. One cannot well see how the Episcopal Church in

any other enormity. If any member of that body had got up and introduced a series of reso-

The Erg has not "echoed denunciations of the Independent have done so, since the D rinted simultaneously. So far I rompted to the course we through pursue by the seeming indisposition York press to discuss the subject. see no reason why the American Te hould be held to a strict and rigid aunity, while the Convention of the Church is permitted to go unscathed and criticised. We think the moral respons of the Church is the greater of the t that account go unrebused by present not on

were justly severe upon the less in convention, we apprehend that that body have reason to exclaim, "Save as from our friend!" According to the Express, the plat-form of the Episcopal Church commuts of but "ten planks, or tables of stone," and that these are as old as the days of Moses. According to this lay exposition, the Church igneres alt gether not only the great and leaser prophe gether not only the great and leaser prophets, but Christ and the New Testament! We must take issue on this point with the Kepress. We are no enemies of the Episcopal Church, however it. We are not the advocates of lynch law, and much we may deprecate the action of a particular much we may deprecate the action of a particular but merely connect that it is in the members of the Department of the members of the particular but merely connect that it is in the members of the particular but merely connect that it is in the members of the particular but merely connect that it is not the members of the particular but merely connect that it is not the particular but merely connect that it is not the particular but much we may deprecate the action of a particular but much we may deprecate the action of a particular but merely connect that it is not the particular but much we may deprecate the action of a particular but much we may deprecate the action of a particular but much we may deprecate the action of a particular but much we may deprecate the action of a particular but merely connected that is not because the particular but much we may deprecate the action of a particular but much we may deprecate the action of a particular but merely connected that is not be understood as recommending it; of the Protestant Episcopal Church in England have taken the lead in the humane and Chrisshould feel its sharp edge.

The Republicans are the traest and best friends of the South. They mean to save it were and are members of the Church; and it is not in the power of the New York branch

t is not in the power of the New York branch of it, or its lay organ, the Express, to deprive it of its well-earned reputation.

The Express speaks of Mr. Jay's "mischiecous preamble and resolutions." Will that journal inform us what the "mischief" consists in, and to whom the mischief is to be done? The preamble and resolutions only propose "mis-

FOREIGN RULE IN NEW YORK CITY.

inference is fairly deducible from the article in trade, would seem to be a proposition too plain The South is therefore even now the debtor to be disputed by any one. We think it equalof the Republican party. The great masses of ly clear, that the cause of humanity, Christianity, and virtue, will derive no "mischief" from such action. What, then, in the name of com

> The men who laughed the resolutions of Mr. Jay to scorn, could have been in no sense the enemies of the slave trade. If they had entertained even the slightest repugnance to that " snuffed out," as a " firebrand," with laughter

According to the Express, the Diocesan Convention "does not believe in doing evil that bolical policy which for years it has been made | good may come. It does not believe in rightby demagogues North and South to uphold, we ing a wrong by the performance of another may mention the fact, that nearly thirty Re- wrong. It does not believe in 'irrepressible publican newspapers are now published on conflicts.' But it does believe in 'dwelling toslave soil, while the Opposition press of that gether in unity; and hence, it was because of section are beginning to tell the truth with a that belief, Mr. John Jay got for his 'firebrand,' degree of boldness never before known. These only 'laughter and scorn.' " We submit that are happy auguries of the future, and fore- the whole tenor of this defence set up by the Express implies that a portion of the Church is will be understood by all classes in the South, interested in the slave trade, and would take offence if the Diocesan Convention were to pronounce against the traffic. We make no such South, but a party whose principles are identi-cal with those of the patriot founders of our Convention which intimates it in language too While on this subject, we will call attention

to an article on the first page, from the Southern Churchman, the organ of the Episcopal Church of South Carolina. It should put to ted there, goes to show that the De trade, and will take an active interest in its suppression. How strangely this article contrasts with the action of the New York Diooffended at its not very complimentary allusions to the slave trade, and it never for a moment seems to imagine that silence upon the subject essential to the unity and "brotherly love" of the Church. Can it be that the South Carolina the New York Church is divided, but with the preponderance in favor of that trade?

ANOTHER FILIBUSTER ENTERPRISE

The following dispatches to the Northern journals from this city, under date of October 4 make it certain that Walker has made another piratical raid upon Nicaragua. We trust that he will not come off as easily this time as he has heretofore done. If there is no law in this country for the punishment of piratical invaders of our peaceful neighbors, it is to be hoped that they may meet, at the hands of those whose rights they invade, the retributive justice which Washington, Oct. 4 .- A month ago, informa

party in the Presidential contest would fix the idea in the minds of the people, and hasten its realization.

Here, then, is a noble incentive to effort on the part of Republicans. We shall strengthen the hands of the friends of Freedom in the slave States; we shall take from their necks the oppressive yoke of Federal tyranny, and in place of it extend to them the helping hand of Federal influence and patronage.

Washington, Oct. 4.—A month ago, informative and Sambo were, for the good reason that all these several "enormities" are to be reached these several "enormities" and overcome by more expeditious means than any of the professional Abolitionist and agitators have to of sufficient importance to justify the issuance of instructions to the proper Federal officers to platform of the Episcopal Church the should not be able to the platform of the Episcopal Church the should not should not be taken any the platform of the recent advertisement in the New Orleans papers of a steamship to start than any the professional Abolitionist and agitators have to of sufficient importance to justify the issuance of instructions to the proper Federal officers to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, the President himself superintending that the Church was in its favor? The platform of the Episcopal Church the statement was not fully credited, it was deemed of sufficient importance to justify the issuance of instructions to the proper Federal officers to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, the President importance to justify the issuance of instructions to the proper Federal officers to exercise more than ordinary vigilance, the President importance to justify the issuance of sufficient importance to justify the issuance of sufficien

post is concerned.

Within the present week, reliable information has been received here, as stated in the genera newspaper dispatch of yesterday, that a large

number of strangers were in New Orleans, in-cluding many prominent persons known to have been heretofore connected with filloustering en-terprises. And this, together with other cir-cumstances, excited a suspicion, in the mind of Collector Hatch, that they meditated an unlaw-

stated. The agent of the steamer was persis facts our Government is informed, and probalacts our Government is informed, and proba-bly they are the only enes from an authentic source in its possession. It is believed that this subject was to-day a matter of Cabine consideration. Orders have been dispatched by telegraph to the commanding officer at Bat cessary, as a posse comitatus for the enforcement of the laws.

It is believed here, and the facts which have

just transpired seem to warrant the conclusioner to that the filibusters so arranged their plans as avail themselves of the advantages afforded the reopening of the Nicaragua transit route for the accomplishment of their designs. The Administration is determined, by all the means in its power, including the employment of the land and naval forces, to compel respect to the

The instructions to Minister Dimitry are par ticularly with reference to the reopening of the transit; and as both Governments have assen ed to the Lamar-Zeladon treaty, it is passage of the mails.

The presence of the Postmaster General New York, in connection with the last-name FILIBUSTERING MOVEMENTS - SAILING O

GEN. WALKER.—New Orleans, Oct. 4.—Col lector Hatch has refused a clearance for the steamer Philadelphia, for Aspinwall, it being alleged that the steamer is engaged to take General Walker, the filibuster, and two or three hundred men, to Nicaragna.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—It has been ascertained that General Walker and his men got off last night. They sailed from Berwick's Bay this morning in their own steamer, without a

"There is little room for doubt as to successful inception of a fresh piratical edition to Nicaragua. The United States cials at the South admit their defeat. The act numbers that have made their escape fro Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, and perhabut there is reason to regard the estimate of 2,000 as not excessive. Against any such force of Anglo-American origin, it is, course, vain to expect any valid resistance from the united efforts of the Central Americans. They are, however, to have the aid of a powerful auxiliary, in the shape of the English Government, which is resolved to pursue and disperse the maranders, even at the cost of invading the soil and sovereignty of Nicaragua. Lord Lyons yesterday had an interview with General Cass, announcing this intention, and found the American State Department disposed to acquiesce in the the precedent estate ing; and, indeed, after the atting the escape, this Government to oppose

instructing the British flag officer on the San while they have been the stronghold of Slavery avowed by Judge Douglas in his article in Hay

The Black Democratic portion of the Board f Supervisors in New York city, availing themciates, proceeded last week to appoint Registrars to register the electors, and filled al-

Opposition newspapers allege that the Democrats of the Board, taking advantage of the accidental absence of some of their political opponents in it, elected an unfair and undue proportion of their own friends—giving the Opposition tion of their own friends—giving the Opposition but sixty-nine out of six hundred and nine, and riving them none in the wards (lower) where the great mass of the voters are foreigners, almost utterly unknown personally. If this allegation be true, the public will look for the wholesale perpetration of frauds in the New York State election soon to come off; for the design of letter, in which he expresses such unfairness could only be to facilitate Republicanism. He says: frauds—to prepare for their perpetration in advance of the election. All those who really value the free institutions of the land will reprobate such a procedure, it matters not for the ruption in its worst form, and proves that New York city is utterly unfit for self-government. "We hold that any American community

that places power in the hands of men who will perpetrate frauds upon the right of suffrage, would be far better governed by the system of Louis Napoleon in Paris, than by themselves. The fact that such a fraud has been perpetrashame the majority of the late New York Convention, and its lay apologist, the Express. It will be seen that the South Carolina Church, as represented by its organ entertains sound and represented by its organ, entertains sound and Christian views on the subject of the slave right of suffrage. All such occurrences are fast bringing reflecting men, in all quarters of the country, to the conclusion, that more of less of the cities of the Union rest under a des trasts with the action of the New York Dio-cese! The Southern Churchman seems wholly unconscious that any Episcopal brother will be in Europe." THE SLAVE TRADE It was the policy of Slavery Propagandists,

some months ago, to assert very confidently that the African slave trade had been actually Church is a unit against the slave trade, while revived, and to give the particulars of the arrival of cargoes of negroes on the Southern coast. But being detected in their falsehoods, and finding at the same time that the trade is less popular, even in the South, than they hoped, they are now endeavoring to pass off the matter as a joke. The New Orleans Crest the matter as a joke. The New Orleans Linew W. F. Myrick,

> "We are free to admit that we like a good laugh, particularly at the expense of those whom we despise, and that sometimes, but not very often, we hint things calculated to superindent the constitution of the control of the contr induce the opportunity. Some time ago, we du-biously intimated that there was a possibility that the African slave trade was in full operation, and that cords of Congos' would soon throng every Southern port. But we didn't state it directly or indirectly. We only com-mented upon a Northern Free-Soil text. Well,

govern honorable men in their intercourse with nonorable neighbors; and, consequently, think f we can make any fun out of them, it is alike egitimate and proper to do so."

This is a lame excuse for an acknowledged alse statement, and will not reinstate the character of the Crescent as a reliable journal. But what of those other propagandist falsehoods, which were accompanied with circumstantial details, names, dates, &c.? And what of Mr. Douglas's statement that he saw three hundred native Africans in a slave pen at Vicksburg, and as many at Memphis? Was that a joke,

that we know of it is briefly this, viz: that the all as a gen leaders of the Black Democracy in the Gulf to the States are for it: and while they so declare, they are deterred from making it a party test, from a consciousness that the whole North is against it, as well as a majority of the Southern peo-

A resident of Medford, Mass., having occasion to enter an unoccupied outbuilding on his premises on Monday last, discovered that it had en converted into a rendezvous for an organber, whose names were enrolled in a book found in the building. The list was headed, 'Chief, A. J. Winnech; Treasurer, R. R. Sanborn. The boys thus organized appear to have commenced operations within a few days. On Monday, the boy Winnech was loitering about the store of Mr. Savage, and his school books were found in the outbuilding, together with four portemonnaies and other articles, which have been identified as the property of Mr. Savage. The boys thus associated are from ten to four-ten years force. teen years of age."

To one who has been an observer of society

at the North, what a lesson the above paragraph eaches in favor of Southern institutions What more can be expected of boys, when the example is set them, not by isolated individuals, robbing the South of her property, it is not to but by whole communities and States? After be wondered at that they occasionally turn and practice on one another.—Montgomery (Ala.)

derers so large as to defy the authorities of the State, would it not become the Advertiser to be | Clarksville Standard, a little more guarded in its wholesale charges against free society? What is the band of six iuvenile thieves in Massachusetts, in comparison with the hundreds of full-grown thieves and murderers who have organized themselves into Brazoria Dem an independent community in Louisiana, and Upshur Democrat, who live by depredations upon society, like the Panols Harbinger Thugs of India? Or what says the Advertiser to the similar gangs of outlaws and villains Huntsville Item, which made a vigilance committee necessary n New Orleans last year? We might put the State Gazette, same question in regard to the rowdyism of Matagorda Gazette, nore, a Southern city, which, though having few slaves, has ever been subject to Pro-Slavery rule. When the Advertiser answers San Antonio Texan. these questions satisfactorily, it may with more

We have never attempted to trace every ind in every case of murder or violence the egitimate fruits of the peculiar institution; but ertheless a fact, that Baltimore and Orleans, the two largest cities of the

instructing the British flag officer on the San Jan station to spare no means to capture and disappoint Walker."

while free States, have brought disgrace upon that section by their rowdyism and corruption.

pers' Magazine." Here, then, is an end to Mr. Douglas in Virginia, for, though the Ezamine will support him if nominated and help. On the other hand, the sections in which the Republican sentiment prevails has been most be brought to support his doctrines, the probabilities of his nomination hold out to support his doctrines, the probabilities of his nomination hold out to support his doctrines, the probabilities of his nomination hold out to support his doctrines, the probabilities of his nomination hold out to support him if nominated, yet, believing as distinguished for order and good morals. These are, facts which cannot be controverted, and agement to division in Virginia. selves of the absence of their Republican assosional teach the advocates of Slavery to be cautious how they provoke comparisons.

most every place with their own partisans.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE FIELD—HIS FALL.—
ritory
Of six hundred and nine Registrars, this AntiNo one can mistake the object of President
erty; American party (we use the term in no party | Buchanan's visit to Pennsylvania on the eve of sense) appointed three hundred and fifty-eight | the election. He indulges the vain and illusory men of foreign birth, thus giving a decided ma- hope that his presence will materially conority of the appointments to that class! This tribute to the success of his party; and it is fouble outrage upon the rights of the majority not improbable that he will be able to offer has awakened the indignation of all honest something more substantial than good advice nen, and is only apologized for by the unseru- to his friends. Our venerable President is ulous hacks of the party. The Washington known to regard with peculiar horror every-Star, a thorough Democratic paper, thus char- thing like bribery and corruption, but he will acterizes this infamous trick. The Star says: see no harm in strengthening the faint-hearted holder insists that the authorities of the Star "The Supervisors of the county (city) of New and confirming the doubting by the offer of shall turn out to catch his "nigge York have recently appointed the Registrars of votes provided for under the new law of the State requiring all voters to be duly registered. The sympathy in every humane breast, without dis. sympathy in every humane breast, without dis. | the slaveholder, to be "property," tinction of party, is ominous of the futility of ple sense that a horse is property, his political mission. Our paper goes to press his political mission. Our paper goes to press before the result is known; but we may safely predict that the Opposition have swept everything before them.

MAJOR TOCHMAN TURNED DEMOCRAT .-Major Tochman, who resides in Alexandria county, Virginia, near this city, has written a which list we notice the nature of Clark. letter, in which he expresses great horror of "I am startled, and tremble from fear for the

safety of these greatest human blessings, (the Constitution and the Union,) when I look upon ever, to withhold their money from t the banner of the Black Republicans, and read on its floating folds, seriously inscribed—
"'The simple majority principle in government;'
"'Toleration in all matters, both social and

Major Tochman moved into Virginia some four or five years ago, from this city, and carried with him a strong bias for Free Principles. We regret that the atmosphere of the Old

Dominion has been found so ill adapted to their

KIDNAPPING .- The Missouri Republican of August 2d has the following: "A runaway negro was taken up in Cairo,

healthy development.

Illinois, and committed to jail in Charleston, Mississippi county, Missouri, on the 10th day of May, 1859—a negro man, who says his name is Alfred, and that he is free. Said negro is about thirty years old, weight 160 payers he is of thirty years old; weight, 160 pounds; he is of black color, of rather a sprightly turn. He says he can read; has been a striker on steamers William M. Morrison and Cora Anderson, and has been living in St. Louis several years. He has some scars on his back, and on the inster of his right foot; had a tweed coat, speckled

cassimere pants, and white shirt on.
"The owner of said negro is hereby required prove property as the law directs, pay all incurred on account of said sold to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court

It will be seen that this negro was taken pudence of this sheriff is decidedly refreshing, but the case is a fair illustration of the lawless

THE KANSAS QUESTION REVIVED. The National Intelligencer presents the di-

"It will be remembered, that by the terms of the 'English Conference bill,' providing for the contingent admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution framed at Lecompton, it was ordained that, in case the people of that Territory should refuse to accept the arrange-Territory should refuse to accept the arrangement then proffered by Congress, they should not proceed to the formation of a new Consti-tution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, until after it should have been ascertained, by a census taken under the auspices of the Federal Government, that the Territory contained a population could to or greater than the existing lation equal to or greater than the existing ratio of Federal representation in the House of presentatives. "The propriety of this rule is admitted by

all as a general proposition, but its application to the case of Kansas alone, when it was ex-pressly repudiated in the admission of Oregon at the last session, does not admit of such easy Democracy.
"It remains to be seen whether they will ig-

"It remains to be seen whether they will insist upon a rigid adherence to the terms of the arrangement then herence to the terms of the arrangement then the seen the seen of the arrangement then the seen of the arrangement then the seen of the se concerted to serve as a graceful retreat from the Lecompton controversy. The question undoubtedly presents a dilemma which leaves but the cold white masses below us had precise the cold white masses and the cold white masses are the cold white mas other illustration to the accumulated teachings by which history inculcates the advantages tical justice, to follow the tortuous paths of ifting and temporary policy." a shifting and temporary policy."

indignant at the conduct of the President's ter, kindly loaned us by T. H. Camp & Co. showed a fall of 24 degrees. It stood 84 when organ in rejoicing over the victory of the Opposition candidate for Governor. The Hunts-

"It is a bad sign of the demoralization of the Democratic party of the country, when its ostensible organ calls its defeat in Texas a victory, and lauds the conqueror. That the editor may not plead ignorance, we subjoin a list of the Democratic papers aupporting Ruppels and the Democratic papers supporting Runnels, and of the Opposition sheets in the interest of

North Texan, Eastern Texan, Birdville Unio Centreville Herald. Jefferson Herald San Antonio Heral Harrison Flag, Lavaca Herald, McKinney Mes Nacog. Chronicle Lampasas Chron Henderson Era, Waco Democrat, Austin Intelligence San Antonio Zeitu Houston Republic, Washington Regist Seguin Journal, Galveston Civilian, Brenham Enquire Galveston News.

Here are twenty-five "Democratic" paper crime committed on Southern soil to the insti-tution of Slavery. We have never sought to papers for Houston, yet the Constitution claims the election of Houston as a great victory is

New Orleans, the two largest cities of the South, have been more distinguished for rowdyism and misgovernment than even the great cities of New York and Philadelphia. It is to be remarked further, that those great cities of New York and Philadelphia. It is to be remarked further, that those great cities.

SLAVE PROPERTY.—The favorite argument, says the Albany Journal, of the slaveholder's right to take his slaves with him into any Territory of the Union is, that they are his "property;" and that he should be allowed to carry them wherever a Northern farmer is allowed to

carry his horse or his ox.

But, even though this right should be conceded, the slaveholder wouldn't be satisfied. He would insist upon privileges for his slave which no farmer thinks of exacting for his

across the State or Territorial farmer expects either to lose him or catch him himself. But if a slave runs away, the slave and the United States, and the people of both,

On the "escape from service" of a horse, no to a fugitive slave!

A long list of names is published of wealths which list we notice the names of Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady, Royal Phelps, John J. Cisco, and William F circles of the city. They only propose, how ever, to withhold their money from the "shoul der-hitters and short-boys," but will vote "the ticket "-a rather "lame and impoten

NEW SENATORS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS,-The following-named gentlemen will take their seats for the first time in the United States Senate on the first Monday in December next, on which day the session of the Thirty-sixth Congress will commence: Hon. Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware.

Hon. J. W. Grimes, of Iowa. Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky. Hon. Kingsley S. Bingham, of Michigan. Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, of New Je Hon. Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina. Hon. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island.

Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee. Hon. J. W. Hemphill, of Texas. ANNEXATION OF WEST FLORIDA TO ALL BAMA.—The Governor of Florida has issued a proclamation directing the Judges of Probate the several counties to take a vote on the question whether West Florida shall or sha not be annexed to Alabama.

Gen. Lane, spoken of as President, different with Mr. Douglas on squatter sovereignty. He says, "Slavery nominally exists, and must always exist, in the Territories, until they come. to form their own State Government

The N. Y. Herald classifies the Democratic party of that city as the "rotten Democracy," and the "ruffian Democracy," and the whole as a "public nuisance." The Herald, being "one of them," ought to know.

THE GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE. Mr. Haddock's Account.

From the Watertown Reformer, (Extra.) Oct. 7 Nearly every one in this locality is awar that the second ascension of the Atlantic was advertised for the 20th of September. The storm of that and the following day obliged the postponement of the ascension until the 22d (Thursday.) Every arrangement had been made for a successful inflation, and at 37 min utes before 6 P. M., the glad words, "al mented upon a Northern Free-Soil text. Well, in due course of time, the mails brought us Northern Free-Soil journals. Didn't they howl, and rave, and rant, and lie, and didn't we laugh immoderately? Assuredly they did, and we enjoyed courselves harely while probability of the inhabitants of the election and rave, and rant is true; but we have high authority to justify its use. Holy Writtays, when 'you are in Rome, do as Romans do;' and when we deal with Abolitionists, we have no idea that we are subject to the rules which in the base of the course of the classical states of the Territory. We may therefore expect that the admission of Kansas into the Union, under that Constitution, and We would need more than we had. I took it, and when we deal with Abolitionists, we have no idea that we are subject to the rules which the text is the present of the classical states and it did me good service, but I was never to the results of the present of the course of the class of

some eatables and drinkables. into the Union at Lecompton,

"reared and pitched" a good deal at the no sight, but in an instant all minor sounds of silent sphere, whose shores were without echo, their silence equalled only by that of the grave. Not the least feeling of trepidation was experienced; an extraordinary elation to possession of my soul, and fear was as far re noved as though I had been sitting in my own room at home. Two or three things struck me, in looking

down from an altitude of half a mile. small appearance of our village from such height, and the beautiful mechanical loo which the straight fences and oblong-squa fields of the farmers present. The building in the village do not, from such a beight, a pear to cover a tenth part of the ground. poor old court-house looked like a pepper-bo standing on a ten-acre lot, and the fi spire barely equalled in size a respectable May

spring-time; but when we rose a little high the clouds completely shut out the earth, an the same look that a mountainous snow country does as you look down upon it from higher mountain. Those who have crossed the gazed down upon the eternal snows below an ound them, will be able to catch the idea THE "CONSTITUTION" REJOICING AT THE DEFEAT OF THE DENCERATIC PARTY.—The "Democratic" newspapers in Texas are justly when his face looked very fair to us. In eight minutes after leave the statem, win do not calculate the safe to calculate the safe to calculate the safe to calculate the safe that the safe to calculate the safe th we left. The balloon rotated a good deal, show At 5.48, thermometer stood at 42, and fall otton, with which to fill the ears when at great What says our Alabama cotemporary to the recent instance of organized scoundrelism in Louisiana? If society in that slaveholding the Louisiana? If society in that slaveholding the Louisiana in the interest of Houston. There are other papers in the State, but not engaged in the contest:

For Runnels

For Houston

For Houston

**The unpleasant ringing sensation had now be come painful, and I filled both ears with cotton. There are other papers in the State, but not engaged in the contest:

For Houston

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**The unpleasant ringing sensation had now be come painful, and I filled both ears with cotton. There are other papers in the State, but not engaged in the contest in the state in the interest of the unpleasant ringing sensation had now be come papers in the State, but not engaged in the contest in the state in the interest of the unpleasant ringing sensation had not engaged in the contest in the state in the interest large hollow pumpkin may be supposed to with a humming-bird buzzing upon its surface a comparison with which, doubtless, many whe read this account will hardly quarrel. At 5.52 we put on our gloves and shawls—an extra pair for Mr. La Mountain being found in friend Fayel's overcoat; thermometer, 32 sand-bags now became stiff with cold; they were frozen. Ascending very rapidly. At 5.54, thermometer 28, and falling. Here we caught our last sight of the earth by daylight. ognised the St. Lawrence to the which showed we were drifting nearly nort At 6 o'clock, we thought we were descending little, and Mr. La Mountain directed me to

throw out about twenty pounds of ballast. This shot us up again; thermometer 26, and falling very slowly. At 6.05—thermometer, 22—my feet were very cold.

The Atlantic was now full, and presented a meet splendid sight. The was been to discovered to the control of the control The Atlantic was now full, and presented a most splendid sight. The gas began to discharge itself at the mouth, and its abominable amell, as it came down upon us, made me sick. I had been trying some of friend Burnett's "sinews of war," but everything that would come up left my poor atomach in a flood. A moment's vomiting made me feel all right again. La Mountain was suffering a good deal with cold. I nassed my thick shawl around

uch at home as though ormer office. From this sing; I can only give my ory. The figures in the sere all made at the time. as accurate.

We heard, soon after day whistle, and occasionally commbling along the ground, while the dogs kept up an serenade, as if conscious the in the sky monstrous and untalong, contented and chatty, past seven, when we distinct heard the roaring of a migh descended into a valley, n descended into a valley, n mountain; but as the place forbidding, we concluded to g with thirty pounds of ballast, sailed. In about twenty min scended; but this time no "deep-mouthed watch-dog s he us. We were over a dense wild down over a small lake. We were a small lake. We were greated for use, but

No. 667.

were sailing north of east hought, distinguish water bold or recognise it. At 6.38 we f sand, making eighty pound harged, leaving about 120 harged, leaving about a dog har

28, rising rapidly. At 6.45, At 6.50 it was dark, and I could

memoranda. I put up my n and watch, and settled down

ard a dog bar

servers ready for use, but throwing over all our ballas pounds. Mr. La Mountain pounds. Mr. La Mountain folly and madness to stay up we were over a great wilderne we descended the better. settle down by the side of a settle down by the side of a wait till morning. In a mon the earth, and as we fell, I ger top of a tall spruce, which at and we were soo. fastened drag-rope. The touch of the thill of discomfort to my be that its kind did not grow it

and made as much of an ex seenery as we could do for rain, (for it had rained the pr "Atlantic was played out-the woods, and if we got out We rolled ourselves up in patiently waited until mornin ped down upon us in rivule balloon, and it was not lon wet as men could be. After

wet as men could be. After great discomfort, we were gaint ray of daylight. Cold, a the morning broke, the typ were to learn, of many othe spent in those uninhabited until six o'clock, in hopes the and that the rays of the surgas in the balloon, would a power sufficient to get up a power sifficient to get up to pose, in fine other, of obtain country into which we had rain did not cease, and we cover all we had in the ballo apiece, the life-preservers, the compass. Overboard, then, shawls and blankets, Mr. ottles of ale, and a flask of trape of all kinds.

The Atlantic, relieved of

majestically with us, and whold the country below. It wilderness of lakes and spiten, that we had gone too fealculation of the velocity of ent was driving us we dared not stay up, as we w and still further to that "f which we knew there was n M. seized the valve cord, ar tall spruce. We made the A snehor, and for a moment ta should do. We had not a mo protection at night from the d distant we knew not how for hungry to start with a mg a fire, and no distinct were. We concluded to kindly loaned by H. K. we might be i own minds that we were as Tract, or in the great to the south, we thought knew that a course soul us out, if we had strength

could see a tear in his hold it. He seemed greatly to continues to say that, after to mile and a half, they came creek, where they were agree find that some human being l fore them, for, among other a barrel which had conta Mess Pork, S. M., Montreal. Being convinced that they bey travelled all day Friday and crossed it along a describing opposite a large shant return to the shanty, but, of creek, Haddock fell into the e-reached the bank, they shanty, where they found dry they tried to warm themselve tion was most pitiful. In the instructed a raft, with which

with a huge pine tree, which age. They untied the piece again, and polled down the st they ate each a raw frog. Downer, into a lake two miles los at night, they crawled in under the bank, where they had hal after again travelling next. After again travelling next exhausted that locomotion wa they were prepared for death.

Next day, on returning, a

aboriously worked, Haddock which he gave to La Mounta clothes were nearly torn off. hat was gone. And still it with death staring them in ing another long stream, La menced to single hearing. had now passed since they enturing once more to the point entered the lake, they heard gun, quickly followed by a secing the smoke rolling over the
they felt that they were saved
the shanky, and heard a noise, a
ag Indian came to the door
aving asked him, Parlez vous
to said, and English, too. The
abin, and found there besides
botteman, Angus, Capperns. otchman, Angus Cameron. t that they were 150 miles n

a dense uninhabited forest

Dinner was ready, and the

partook of it with inexp

the Arctic circle.

an's creek, a tributary Cameron, after two days on the stream in his canoe Indians would take chauct them to Ottowa. The safety, after four days fast ring from cold, hunger, a by of Wilmington was lighter om water, under the pater anders, Cincinnati. A large

to witness the success hiladelphia journals fu play which was effect pply of coal gas, and ru nough the pipes. The li bed as thrice as brillia any that the citizens has water gas requires a prowater gas requires a new as only where the new the light was superi ter, as steam, is decon brer red-hot charcoal, a hydrogen, carbonic oxid hydrogen sailing north of east. We could, we

if conscious there was something onstrous and unusual. We sailed ted and chatty, until about half

but as the place appeared rather we concluded to go up again. Over pounds of ballast, and skyward we

but this time no friendly light o

ded; but this ded; sheavy bay" greeted watch-dog's heavy bay" greeted wewereover a dense wilderness, and settled we rover a small lake. We had our life pre-

ady for use, but got up again over all our ballast except about Mr. La Mountain now said it was

and madness to stay up any longer; that sere over a great wilderness, and the sooner seed over a great wilderness, and the sooner seed the better. We concluded to

till morning. In a moment we were near arth, and as we fell, I grasped the extreme

he earth, and as we left, I grasped the extended of the descent, and as we left, I grasped the descent, and we were soon fastened to it by the large law were soon fastened to it by the large law were soon fastened to it by the large law were soon fastened to it by the large law were soon fastened to it by the large law that law was all so that and law that law was all so that law that la

atits kind did not grow in any well-settled

and made as much of an examination of the

mi made as much of an examination of the genery as we could do for the darkness and man, for it had rained the past hour,) that the

antic was played out—we were far into roods, and if we got out alive, we ought to

ethankful."
We rolled ourselves up in our blankets, and

mignly waited until morning. The rain drip-ied down upon us in rivulets from the great bloon, and it was not long before we were

atil six o'clock, in hopes the rain would cease,

in the balloon, would give us ascending er sufficient to get up again, for the pur-

get in o other, of obtaining a view of the suntry into which we had descended. The middle not cease, and we concluded to throw use all we had in the balloon, except a coat

ore all we had in the balloon, except a coat nize, the life-preservers, the anchor, and the ompass. Overboard, then, they went—good sards and blankets, Mr. Fayel's overcoat, tolles of ale, and a flask of cordial, ropes and says of all kinds.

The Atlantic, relieved of her wet load, rose existically with us, and we were able to be.

miestically with us, and we were able to be

old the country below. It was an unbroken

uctor, and for a moment talked over what we sould do. We had not a mouthful to eat. No

muction at night from the damp ground, were than we knew not how far from habitation,

we harry to start with, no earthly hope of sing a fire, and no distinct idea as to where were. We concluded to trust to the comma hidly loaned by H. K. Newcomb, Esq.,

his us out, if we had strength enough to travel is istance. La M. stepped up to the balloon, up are the edge of the basket a parting shake, njing, "Good-by, old Atlantic," and I fancied

sping, "Good-by, old Auantic, and I will see a tear in his honest eye when he will it. He seemed greatly to regret his inabil-

by to perform his engagements at the Kingston and New York State Fairs, at both of which he

National Advertised to make ascensions.

Tramping in the Woods.—Mr. Haddock then

fire them, for, among other things, they found barrel which had contained pork, marked,

Being convinced that they were in Canada.

crossed it along a deserted timber road,

the shanty, but, on recrossing the Haddock fell into the stream. After he

where they found dry straw, with which

again travelling next day, they were so

th he gave to La Mountain to eat. Their

were nearly torn off. La Mountain's

passed since they eat a meal, and, re

once more to the point where they had the lake, they heard the report of a

ickly followed by a second report. See-

e smoke rolling over the tops of the trees, et that they were saved. They went to

nfy, and heard a noise, and a noble look adian came to the door, and Haddock gasked him, Parlez vous Français? Yes,

and English, too. They went into the

nan, Angus Cameron. They then found hat they were 150 miles north of Ottawa-

elt that they were saved.

Pork, S. M., Montreal.'

roaring of a mighty waterfall.

PROPERTY.—The favorite argument PROPERTY.—The lavorice argument Albany Journal, of the slaveholder take his slaves with him into any Tethe Union is, that they are his "property and that he should be allowed to care a Northern farmer is allowed

erever a Northern farmer is allowed to horse or his ox. ven though this right should be con the slaveholder wouldn't be satisfied insist upon privileges for his slave of farmer thinks of exacting for his

g list of names is published of wealth nential Democrats in New York, wh to overthrow the influence of Tamma Mozart Halls upon their party; amon I known in the business and politics of the city. They only propose, how withhold their money from the "shou are and short-boys," but will vote "the

SENATORS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS. OSEATORS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS.

wwing-named gentlemen will take the
r the first time in the United State
on the first Monday in December nex
h day the session of the Thirty-sixt s will commence: Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware. J. W. Grimes, of Iowa. Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky.

Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee. J. W. Hemphill, of Texas. EXATION OF WEST FLORIDA TO AL

The Governor of Florida has issued nation directing the Judges of Probat several counties to take a vote on the whether West Florida shall or sha Lane, spoken of as President, diffe r. Douglas on squatter sovereignty. H Slavery nominally exists, and must a cist, in the Territories, until they com

N. Y. Herald classifies the Demo that city as the "rotten Democracy," and the who public nuisance." The Herald, bein

GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE. Mr. Haddock's Account.

a the Watertown Reformer, (Extra.) Oct. 7.

If y every one in this locality is aware second ascension of the Atlantic was seed for the 20th of September. The function of the function of the ascension until the 22d day.) Every arrangement had been a successful inflation, and at 37 min effore 6 P. M., the glad words, "at "were heard from La Mountain, an and that distinguished erronaut stepped to the second of the second

the kindest manner supplied us with atables and drinkables. "Let go all," d and pitched" a good deal at the nove but in an instant all minor sounds o laid ceased, and we were lifted into a sphere, whose shores were without at heir silence equalled only by that of the Not the least feeling of trepidation was enced; an extraordinary elation tool sion of my soul, and fear was as far re as though I had been sitting in my own the home.

as though I had been sixting in my wast thome.

or three things struck me, in looking from an altitude of half a mile. The appearance of our village from such a pand the beautiful mechanical look the straight fences and oblong-square the buildings. of the farmers present. The building village do not, from such a height, ar cover a tenth part of the ground.

between us and the earth like patche w we see lying upon the landscape i time; but when we rose a little higher mountain. Those who have crossed the by the Simplon Pass, or have stood upon fty summits of the Sierra Nevada, and down upon the eternal snows below and them, will be able to catch the idea I ring to convey. In six minutes, we were ove all the clouds, and the sun and we ace to face. We saw the time, after that, his face looked very fair to us. In eight d a fall of 24 degrees. It stood 84 when t. The balloon rotated a good deal, showt. The balloon rotated a good deal, show, at she was ascending with great rapidity. 5.48, thermometer stood at 42, and fallery fast. At 5.50, we were at least two high; thermometer, 34. At this point, a stion made just before starting, by Judge, of Plessis, was found to be a very good He had advised the taking along of some hollow pumpkin may be supposed to humming-bird buzzing upon its surface at on our gloves and shawls an extra pair Ir. La Mountain being found in friend 1's overcost; thermometer, 32. The wet bags now became stiff with cold; they frozen. Ascending very rapidly. At 5.54, nometer 28, and falling. Here we caught sat sight of the earth by daylight. I record the X-1 to the ward of the state of the X-1 to the ward of the state of the X-1 to the ward of the X-1 to the X-1 to

ast sight of the earth by daying the ed the St. Lawrence to the southwest of hich showed we were drifting nearly northing a descending a

o'clock, we thought we were descending a and Mr. La Mountain directed me to y out about twenty pounds of ballast. This

ease uninhabited forest, whose only limit Arctic circle. ner was ready, and the famished balloon partook of it with inexpressible delight tream which they had descended is called an's creek, a tributary of the Ottawa. teron, after two days, conveyed them the stream in his canoe to a point where adians would take charge of them, and act them to Ottowa. They returned home lafety, after four days fasting, and intense

"of Wilmington was lighted with gas made water, under the patents of Professor there, Cincinnati. A large company were sent to witness the success of the experiment. It is plained by the product of display which was effected by turning off tapply of coal gas, and running the water alrough the pipes. The light produced is stabed as thrice as brilliant and twice as as y at any that the citizens had before known. splendid sight. The gas began to disge itself at the mouth, and its abominable, as it came down upon us, made me sick.
The been trying some of friend Barnett's cars of war," but everything that would be up left my poor stomach in a flood. A cent's vomiting made was feel all right ent's vomiting made me feel all right a. La Mountain was suffering a good deal cold. I passed my thick shawl around shoulders, and put the blanket over our and feet. At 6.10, ther. 18, we drifted guntil the sun left us, and in a short time after the helloon began to descend. At water gas requires a new kind of burner only where the new burners were he light was superior. The theory asor Sanders's process is thus stated: der, as steam, is decomposed by being over red-hot charcoal, and the resulting drogen, carbonic oxide, and light car hydrogen—are chemically combined Carburetted by drogen retted hydrogen, or light givwe began to descend from this height, es high. At 6.30, thermometer 23, rising.

"To the non-scientific reader this explanation may not be very intelligible, and we may therefore remark, that from water alone light-giving gas cannot be manufactured; but by using the gases into which the water can be decomposed, in combination with the gases produced by the decomposition of coal or rosin, all the light-giving properties of the latter are preserved, and consequently there is a large economy over the old process.

"Rosin is used as the carbonizing element at Wilmington, and it requires but from 25 to sailing north of east. We could, we distinguish water below us, but unable ise it. At 6.38 we threw over a bag making eighty pounds of ballast disleaving about 120 pounds on hand, etly heard a dog bark; thermometer rapidly. At 6.45, thermometer 33, was dark, and I could make no more

I put up my note-book, pencil, and settled down into the basket. ch, and settled down into the basket, at home as though at my post in the office. From this point until the I can only give my experience from The figures in the preceding narraat Wilmington, and it requires but from 25 to 40 pounds of rosin to make a thousand feet of gas. By the customary mode of gas-making, but from five to seven feet of gas per pound is produced. It is claimed that by Sanders's process gas can be furnished at from thirty to fifty cents per thousand feet. and occasionally could hear wagons along the ground, or over a bridge, dogs kept up an almost ceaseless as if conscious them.

cents per thousand feet.
"In this city we pay from \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand feet for gas. Should the invention prove to be all that is claimed for it, its introduction in all the cities and towns of the Union must follow. In this city alone, its general use, at fifty cents per thousand feet, would cause a saving to our citizens of from ten to fifteen millions of dollars a year."—Philadelphia Jour.

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

THE SANTA FE MAIL ATTACKED BY IN-DIANS—Two LIVES LOST—SAFETY OF OTHERS, &c.—Washington, Oct. 7.—To-day the Postmaster General received a dispatch from Mr. Hall, of Missouri, mail contractor, stating that the Santa Fe mail which left Fort Independthe Santa Fe mail which left Fort Independence on the 19th ult., was attacked by the Kioway Indians on the 24th, and conductor Smith and his brother were killed. William Cole escaped, and arrived back on the evening of the 6th, badly wounded. The troops on the Arkansas have come into Fort Riley. The mails cannot run unless troops are stationed at the Pawnee Fork, and with escort to Cold Spring. The incoming Santa Fe mail, due on the 4th, has not been heard from. There are strong probabilities that it has been cut off, together with Mr. Otero (member of Congress) and wife, Judge Watts and son and wite, Judge Porter, and Mr. Crenshaw.

The amount subject to draft in the Treasury at the close of last week was \$4,975,624. Mr. La Mountain said, after he looked around

at the close of last week was \$4,975,624.

Private advices received here from Arizona, dated September 20th, state that large and enthusiastic meetings have been held on the Rio
of Grande and Tucson, declaring that the gentlement who received a very small minority of the votes of the people of Arizona for the Legislature of New Mexico do not represent the Territory. In answer to a call from the meeting at Tucson, Lieut. Mowry made a speech, in which he said, "The election just held finally settled the question of separation for New Mexico do not represent the Territory. In answer to a call from the meeting at Tucson, Lieut. Mowry made a speech, in which he said, "The election just held finally settled the question of separation for New Mexico do not represent the Territory. In answer to a call from the meeting at Tucson, Lieut. Mowry made a speech, in which he said, "The election just held finally settled the question of separation for New Mexico do not represent the Territory. In answer to a call from the meeting at Tucson, Lieut. Mowry made a speech, in which he said, "The election just held finally settled the question of separation for New Mexico do not represent the Territory. In answer to a call from the meeting at Tucson, Lieut. Mowry made a speech, in which he said, "The election for New Mexico do not represent the Territory. In answer to a call from the meeting at Tucson, Lieut. Mowry made a speech, in which he said, "The election for New Mexico do not represent the Territory. In answer to a call from the meeting at Tucson, Lieut. Mowry made a speech, in which he said, "The election just held finally settled the question of separation for New Mexico do not represent the Territory. In answer to a call from the meeting at Tucson, Lieut. Mowry made a speech which he was a speech which he was a speech which he was a speech at the form the meeting at Tucson, Lieut. Mowry made a speech which he was a

the men could be. After a night passed in get disconfort, we were glad to see the first faintray of daylight. Cold, and wet, and rainy, plause.
The Vicar General of New Mexico has writhe morning broke, the typical precursor, we meet to learn, of many other mornings to be set in those uninhabited wilds. We waited ten a letter, saying that he has made an accurate census of the population of Arizona by direction of the head of the Church, and that it exceeds 11,000 souls, exclusive of Indians. This confirms Lieut. Mowry's last year's esti-

mates.

It is said that Messrs. Wells, Fargo, & Co. have obtained concessions from Peschiera Governor of Sonora, for a stage line from Tucson, Arizona, to Hermosillo, Sonora, to connect with the Mexican mail irom Guaymas. The contract is for ten years.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Mystery Enshrouding the Franklin Expedition Cleared Up — The Peace Negotiations—Italian Affairs—Nothing Later from

whith the country below. It was an unbroken nideness of lakes and spruce—and we felt, the, that we had gone too far, through a missicaliation of the velocity of the balloon. As the current was driving us still to the north, and at the current was driving us still to the north, and at the first three to that "frozen tide," from thin we knew there was no escape. Mr. La leized the valve cord, and discharged gas, and we descended in safety by the side of all spruce. We made the Atlantic fast by her user, and for a moment talked over what we leave not believe that a definite treaty of peace will soon be concluded at Zu-

treaty of peace will soon be concluded at Zurich, bearing, however, only the signatures of France and Austria. The preliminaries arranged at Villafranca will be strictly maintained.

tained.

A telegram from Berne says a courier from Vienna had reached Zurich, with instructions to the Austrian representative to draw up a treaty of peace and a document for the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia. No allusion was made to the Duchies.

England.—The steamer Fox, sent some time since on an expedition to the Arctic regions.

mindly loaned by H. K. Newcomb, Esq., in the a course which would bring us out of widerness we might be in. We settled in worm minds that we were either in John laws Tract, or in the great Canadian wilders to the south, we thought, of the Ottawa—at knew that a course south by east would have out if we had strength enough to travel since on an expedition to the Arctic regions, Point William, a record was found, dated April 25, 1848, signed by Capts. Cuzier and Fitz James, saying that the Erebus and Terror were shandoned three days previously in the ice, and that one hundred and five survivors were proceeding to Great Fish river. Sir John Franklin had died June 11th of the previous year, 1847, and the total deaths to the date of the record were nine officers and fifteen men. Many interesting relies were found on the Many interesting relics were found on the western shore of King William's Island, and others were obtained from the Esquimauxs. others were obtained from the Esquimauxs, who stated that after the abandonment of the ships, one was crushed by the ice and the other forced ashore. Several sketches of Franklin's men, and quantities of clothing, and a duplicate record up to the time of the abandonment

of the ship, were also discovered.

The English journals continue to discuss the San Juan question, generally in conciliatory language.

Large reinforcements for China were to leave
England by the overland route, and part of the
squadron for the China service had already
sailed.

was most pitiful. In the morning they that there would be no Chinese expedition. That the head of the Peiho Mandarin was profman about ten miles, when again they met That the nead of the Peino Mandarin was profered in atonement, coupled with promises of all the satisfaction required; and that the Ambassadors will be immediately received at Pekin.

Italy.—The propositions of the King of Belgium for the settlement of the Italian question They untied the pieces, tied the raft and polled down the stream. That day ite each a raw frog. Down the creek they into a lake two miles long. At 10 o'clock thi, they crawled in under some alders on nk, where they had half an hour's sleep. ted that locomotion was impossible, and

gium for the settlement of the Italian question are said to have been accepted by the Emperor Napoleon. The propositions include a European Congress to be held at Brussels. Various other conflicting statements regarding the provisions were in circulation.

The Sardinian Government has issued a circular denying the reported cession of Savoy to France. The Sardinian Government, it is also said, has protested to the great Powers against the secret aid offered by Austria in recruiting soldiers for the Pope. were prepared for death.

ent day, on returning, and having again
lously worked, Haddock found a clam, was gone. And still in this condition, death staring them in the face, enter-another long stream, La Mountain com-

oldiers for the Pope.

The King of Sardinia was enthusiastically ceived on his visit to Pavia, Lodi, &c.

The Pope is said to be in a very alarming state. Cardinal Antonelli had declared him to

state. Cardinal Antonelli had declared him to be unfit to attend to public affairs.

Switzerland.—The Minister of the United States had presented a long memorial to the Federal Council, praying it to intervene with the cantons which preserved in their laws restrictive or intolerant measures against the United States, in order to obtain a modification of the switch.

Spain.—The report that General Serrano has been appointed Captain General of Cuba is fully confirmed.

It was reported that England offered to mediate in the case of Morocco,

Turkey.—Amicable relations have been established between Turkey and Persia.

The Paris correspondent of the London Spectator, who on several occasions communicated early authentic news, asserts that Napoleon accepts the plan of the King of the Belgians, which gives the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantra. unites the States of Parma and gians, which gives the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua; unites the States of Parma and Modena to Sardinia; reinstates the house of Loraine in Tuscany, and restores the Legations to the Pope. After introducing a variety of reforms, Venitia is to have governmental institutions and an army of her own, under the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, with the title of Grand Duke of Venitia. These stipulations have the consurerace of Austria.

The Circassians continue their war Russis.

Paris, Saturday.—The King of Belgium wa Paris, Saturday.—The King of Belgium was to leave Biarritz last night for Genoa, where, it is said, he will confer with several important personages. It is supposed his journey is connected with the proposed Congress at Brussels.

The report of the foundation of a kingdom in Central Italy, under a Count of Flanders, is positively denied.

London, Saturday Afternoon.—In a treaty with Cochin China, the French Admiral obtained four important concessions—the exercise of

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA. England and Island of San Juan—The Great Eastern—British Troops for China.

The steamship Canada arrived at Boston on Saturday. She was in collision with the steamer Eastern State, from Boston for Halifax, on Thursday night, off Sambro Light. The Eastern State suffered some damage.

The papers by the Canada contain the fol-

the dispatch already transmitted over th ires:
Great Britain.—The London Post says that if the importance of San Juan to the two countries be considered, there can be doubt that its possession by England may be said to be absolutely necessary to the security of British Columbia. It thinks the Government of Washington can have nothing to gain by the adop-tion of the violent and unjustifiable proceedings of Harney. The *Times* thinks the subject can be settled

ernment intended dispatching fifty gun-boats, besides frigates and other vessels. An order for two millions ball cartridges, packed in two

The Peace Negotiations—The Steamer Great Eastern.

Father Point, Oct. 10.—The steamer Indian, from Liverpool, with advices to the 28th ult., from Liverpool, with advices to the 28th ult., four days later, passed here this afternoon on her way to Quebec, and was boarded by an agent of the associated press, who obtained the following summary of her news:

The steamer Africa arrived out on the 25th ultimo.

It was rumored that a treaty of peace between France and Austria would be signed at Zurich in a few days.

The repairs to the steamer Great Eastern were going actively forward, and it was thought probable that she would be ready in a few days to proceed to Southampton to finish the re-

A telegraphic cable between Sicily and Malta had been successfully laid.

The Loudon Times has another leader on the San Juan difficulty. It laments that a former difficulty should have left any pretext for a question which has arisen, and says it is a case or the earliest possible settlement.

The Earl of Derby has carried out his threat to clear his Doon estate in Ireland so far as to serve every tenant with a formal notice to quit. The American ship Charles Buck, nearly loaded for Liverpool, was burnt at Bombay, and

proved a total loss.

The Paris correspondence of the London

Times says the amended Zurich programme is stated as follows:

"A definitive treaty of peace will be signed by

"A definitive treaty of peace will be signed by the three Powers. Another treaty will be drawn up, by which Austria cedes Lombardy to France, who will transfer the territory to Sardinia. The most difficult point in the double transfers is the debt, and on this head it is believed that Austria will moderate her demands. Other documents respecting the Italian confederation, the Duchies, &c., will be signed by the Austria and French plenipotentiaries only, as Sardinia utterly rejects the resolution of the former rulers, and will not, under present circumstances, agree to the confederation."

It was rumored that Prince Albert will represent England, and the Archduke Maximil-

ian Austria, in the proposed Congress to be held at Brussels.

A deputation from Romagna waited upon the King of Sardinia on the 26th. He told them he felt grateful for the wishes expressed by the people of Romagna, but, as a Catholic sovereign, he should always retain a profound and

the Church. It was announced that the French force for China would consist of 20,000 troops and twenty-two vessels of war.

The Bey of Tunis died on the 22d of Septen

was still aboard ship, and was as little likely to obtain the ratification of his treaty as the English Ministers. Another journal speaks of the probability of his having gone to Pekin, and a Russian dispatch, published at St. Peteraburg, says he had arrived in Pekin, but was kept

onfinement.

A Russian authority states that the loss of the Chinese at the Peiho forts was 1,000 killed. The number wounded was not stated. It was stated that some of the wounded English were in the hands of the Chinese, and were well

Admiral Hope's health was in a serious con The ship Shabjeehaupore, bound to the West ndies with coolies, was burnt at sea July 1st. The crew, sixty-four in number, were rescued,

Japan affairs, at the latest accounts, had assumed a very unsatisfactory position. On the 11th July, the British treaty was duly ratified, but since then the Japanese Government had attempted to evade it by seeking to confine foreigners to a small island about ten miles from Markets generally dull,

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND CALI-FORNIA MAIL. Fatal Duel, &c.

St. Louis, Oct. 8 .- The overland mail of the 16th, which arrived here to-day, brings intelli-gence that the duel between Senator Broderick gence that the duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court of the State of California, took place near San Francisco on the morning of the 13th. Mr. Broderick fell at the first fire, pierced through the lungs. He lingered until half past nine on the morning of the 16th, when he died. Judge Terry was unhurt. The community was profoundly agitated.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—The papers by the overland mail contain some additional items of interest.

shot took effect two inches from the right inpless a Congress is also proposed to be held at
Brussels, presided over by the King. The Paris Patrie partially confirms the above.
Matters in Candia were getting serious, and
numerous troops had been sent thither.
Schamyl was betrayed for a bribe of 6,000,000

Schamyl was betrayed for a bribe of 6,000,0

all the flags in the city were at nationals, and emblems of mourning were beginning to appear in all parts of the city.

The election in Nevada Territory took place on the 7th ult., when the Constitution recently framed was duly adopted, and a Territorial ticket was elected, headed by Isaac Renfe as Governor.

Governor.

The Oregon papers of the 10th ult. publish the reply made by General Harney to Governor Douglas's letter of August 13th, in which he accepts Governor Douglas's explanation as an apology for his past conduct, but evidently reposes no faith in the Governor's professions, and declines to withdraw the troops from San Juan until the pleasure of President Buchannis known.

from Minatitlan, has arrived, bringing California dates to the 20th ultimo, four days later than previously received by overland mail.

The steamers John L. Stephens and Orizaba left San Francisco on the 20th, with \$1,800,000 in cells. in gold.
The steamer Star brings a large mail and

lowing news, in addition to that embraced in

on the 3d.
Mr. Conner, United States Consul at Mazatlan, is a passenger on board the Star. He has secured concessions of great advantage to our

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

THE CALIFORNIA DUEL .- Cincinnati, Oct. 10.—The San Francisco Times of the 14th ult., received here from St. Louis, gives the full particulars of the duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry. At a quarter past six o'clock, the parties arrived on the ground, attended by their seconds and physicians. The Hon. J. C. McKibbin and Mr. Coulter appeared for Mr. Broderick, and Messrs. Calhoun Benham and Thomas Hays for Judge Terry. A half hour was occupied in making the arrangements. Ten paces having been marked off, the principals took their resistors and their seconds dis Ten paces having been marked off, the principals took their positions, and their seconds divested them of all articles presenting prominent targets. Judge Terry stood with his head thrown slightly back, looking towards his antagonist. Each held his pistol in the right hand, pointed to the ground. Both were dressed in black garments. Broderick stood erect, but with head rather down.

but with head rather down.

Terry maintained the position of a practiced duellist, presenting only the edge of his person, and keeping his left hand and shoulder well behind. Broderick, though at first assumed to ming a position somewhat similar, seemed to prefer a careless and less constrained one, and gradually presented more of his body to the fire of his antagonist, and held his pistol rather awkwardly. The bearing of Terry, though he assumed a time-practiced and motionless atti-

assumed a time-practiced and motionless attitude, was not one jot more that of a man of
iron nerve than was Broderick. At a quarter
before one o'clock, Mr. Coulter pronounced the
words, "Are you ready? One—two—fire,"
followed in moderate quick time.

Broderick raised his pistol, but had scarcely
brought it to an angle of 45 degrees from its
downward position, when, owing to the delicacy
of the hair trigger, it was discharged, the ball
entering the ground four paces in advance.
Terry fired a few seconds later, taking deliberate aim. There was a perceptible interval rate aim. There was a perceptible between the two reports.

Broderick was observed to clap his left hand to his right breast, reeled slowly to the left, and, before his second could reach him, fell to the

Terry felded his arms, but did not move.

Broderick's second ran to his aid, and Dr. Lochr commenced to stanch the wound. The bullet entered just forward of the nipple, and lodged, as was supposed, under the left arm. He was soon after borne into town in his carriage. Previously, Terry and his friends left the field, driving rapidly into town, and then hastened to Sacramento.

Terry felded his arms, but did not move. Broderick's second ran to his aid, and Dr. Lochr commenced to stanch the wound. The bullet entered just forward of the nipple, and lodged, as was supposed, out of respect to his Honor the Mayor, to change the name of Tammany Hall: "Saturday Press. Query.—From recent occurrences, would not the appellation of Purdy-tion Hall be more appropriate?—Evening Post.

hastened to Sacramento.

Arrival of the Santa Fe Mall.—St. Louis, Oct. 10.—The Santa Fe mail of the 15th ultreached Independence this morning. Messrs. Otero, Porter, and Crenshaw, have arrived. They confirm the report of an attack on the mail party by the Indians. They took all the mules, provisions, and clothing, but did not molest the mail, which was taken forward by the next out-going party. The in-coming particles of the post offices of the Union will be supplied during the week, and probably by the close of the month of October the experiment of introducing the patent envelopes will be in full tide. seople of Romagna, but, as a Catholic sover-ign, he should always retain a profound and maltered respect for the superior hiercarchy of

were found subsequent to the attack on the out-ward-bound mail. The detention of the in-coming party was The Bey of Tunis died on the 22d of September, and the presumptive heir to the throne had been installed.

One of the Hong Kong newspapers stated that Mr. Ward, the American Plenipotentiary, was still aboard ship, and was as little likely to obtain the retification of his treaty as the Euro.

> THE STEAMER QUAKER CITY DISABLED AT Norfolk, Oct. 9.—Nearly one hundred passen-York, occ. 3.—Nearly one nundred passengers by the steamship Quaker City, from New York, bound to Havana, have arrived here. On the 7th instant, when fifty miles south of Cape Hatteras, the engine was smashed, and immediately a great excitement was produced; in the midst of which, the boats were manned, provisioned, and equipped, as it was supposed the vessel was leaking badly. The pumps were set to work, and only ten inches of water was found to be in the hold, which was soon pumpfound to be in the hold, which was soon pumped out, and it was ascertained that there was no leak. The usual signal of distress, "Union down," was displayed, when the barque Dumbarton, Captain Shadburn, of New York, took the passengers and their provisions on board, and arrived safely in Hampton Roads last night, in charge of J. Y. Hargous and Dr. Finnell, the surgeon of the ship. Twelve passengers and all the officers preferred remaining on board the steamer Quaker City. When last seen, she was forty miles south of Cape Hatteras, near the Gulf stream, wind light, but sea very heavy. No serious danger was apprehended. There was no loss of life attendant upon the disaster.

this sum proceeds from the admission tickets alone, the success of the exhibition becomes ap-parent. It is already stated that the directors contemplate the removal of the present amphi theatre, and the erection of one of double its THE WINANS STEAMER TO VISIT NORFOLE.

The improvements upon the original design of the Winans steamer have been completed, and we learn that it is the intention of her builders, Messrs. Ross & Thomas Winans, to make the we tearn that it is the intention of her builders, it masses. Ross & Thomas Winans, to make the long contemplated trial trip outside of her antive waters. Norfolk will be the first destination of the vessel, and she will probably start for that port to-day or to-morrow. The visit of the vessel to New York and other ports will be governed by circumstances. It has been suggested to her builders and owners to take the nondescript vessel to Portland, Me., on the arrival of the Great Eastern there. That port would, in the event of such a determination, be the receptacle of two of the greatest wonders of the marine world.

The original length of the Winans steamer was 185 feet, but it being demonstrated by frequent trials that a greater length insured an increase of speed, several additions have been made, and the length of the vessel pow is 235 feet from point to point. The vessel is now if the second of the probable receipts of the present fiscal year.

One hundred and fifty harrels whale oil were sould in New Redford on Friday, at forty-five and fifty cents per gallon,

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This body assembled in treaty lately ratified by the Government of Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday of last Nicaragua is acceptable to that of the United States, and offers to Americans peaceable emiweek. The following is a list of the Bishops

left San Francisco on the 20th, with \$1,800,000 in gold.

The steamer Star brings a large mail and Government dispatches.

Senator Broderick's funeral had taken place at San Francisco, and was the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed there. The public is much incensed against his opponent, Judge Terry, who has been arrested to await an investigation.

During the past fortnight, business at San Francisco had raled dull. The arrivals were numerous, and the market weaker, though no noticeable decline had occurred.

The steamer Star brings advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th, and from the capital to the 23d ult. A conspiracy among the leading of ficers of Miramon's army, having for its object the overthrow of Miramon and the recognition of the Liberals, had been divulged the day before the time selected. Twenty-five officers are said to have been sentenced for execution. The others, who were not in the army, will, it is supposed, not be punished.

The army at Vera Cruz is making active preparation to seize upon Jalapa, Cordova, and the capital. Gen. Cobos's division was entirely routed on the 12th ultimo by the Liberals, at Oajaca, and a large number captured but pardoned.

General Coronados, with 600 troops of the Cpiscopal The Rt. Rev. Bishops in attendance:

"The Rt. Rev. Bishops in attendance, who compose the House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States, are the Rt. Revs. William Mead, D. D., Virginia; J. H. Hopkins, D. D., Vermont; B. B. Smith, D. D., Ken the United States, are the Rt. Revs. William Mead, D. D., Vermont; B. B. Smith, D. D., Ken the United States, are the Rt. Revs. William Mead, D. D., Vermont; B. B. Smith, D. D., Ken the United States, are the Rt. Revs. William Mead, D. D., Vermont; B. B. Smith, D. D., Vermont; B. B. Smith, D. D., C. L., William Mead, D. D., Vermont; B. B. Smith, D. D., C. L., William Mead, D. D., Vermont; B. B. Smith, D. D., C. L., William Mead, D. D., Vermont; B. B. Smith, D. D., C. L., William Mead, D. D., D., C. L., William Mead, D. D., William Mead, Odenbeimer, D. D., Bp. elect, New Jersey; G. T. M. Clarke, D. D.; Rhode Island; S. Bowman, D. D., Pennsylvania; Rev. Alexander Gregg, Bp. elect, Texas; W. H. Odenbeimer, D. D., Bp. elect, New Jersey; G. T. Bedell, D. D., Ass. Bp. elect, Ohio; M. B. Whipple, Bp. elect, Minnesota; L. P. W. Balch, Sec. Ho. of Bishops."

General Covernment of the Country of the British steamer to sail from Vera Cruz on the 3d.

CHURCH.—Richmond, Oct. 7.—The Episcopal Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock. The order of the day, the consideration of an amendment to article three of the Constitution, was commerce on the Western coast.

The British ship of war Calypso has been smuggling on board specie amounting to \$400,000 at a port near San Blas.

The Dioceses of Kansas and Minnesota were admitted into union with the Convention by a comprense of both Houses.

admitted into union with the Convention by a concurrence of both Houses.

The House of Deputies voted to hold the next Convention at Chicago.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Richmond, Oct. 10.—The committee on canons reported adversely to amending article first of the Constitution, to locate the General Convention companying at Philadelphia. eral Convention permanently at Philadelphia. The report was tabled. The committee also reported that canons one and two of 1853 are not repealed by the action of the last Conven-

The order of the day, an amendment to The order of the day, an amendment to article 3 of the Constitution, was taken up, and a long debate followed, without coming to any action. The following is the proposed amendment to article 3d: "Whenever General Conventions are held, the Bishops of this church shall form a separate house, with the right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the House of Deputies; and all acts must pass hoth Houses."

The American Bible Union having received The American Bible Union having received and adopted the reports of its various committees, and transacted such other business as was deemed necessary, adjourned definitively last evening. The American Board of Missions continues its sessions at Philadelphia. In its third day's proceedings, the most important item was the introduction, by the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., of a protest against the revival of the African slave trade. After a somewhat animated discussion, the matter was referred to the Committee on Business. Boston

RECEPTION OF THE GREAT EASTERN. rangements have been made at Portland, Me., to signal the steamship Great Eastern thirty miles out at sea; on her appearance, the flags of the United States, England, and France, will of the United States, England, and France, will be displayed from the City Hall and Observa-tory, signal guns will be fired, and the fire-alarm bells rung. As she approaches the harbor, salutes will be fired from Fort Preble and other points, and the bells of the city will peal forth a merry welcome.

The St. Louis Democrat of Friday last gives The St. Louis Democrat of Friday last gives the following account of the sentence of Thornston, for the cold-blooded murder of Mr. Charless in that city aome months ago:

"When the prisoner arose, and was asked if he had anything to say why he should not suffer the penalty of his crime, he simply answered, 'Nothing,' in a firm voice, and proceeded with the utmost calmness to refresh himself with a drink of ice-water. His Honor then sentenced him to be hung on Friday, the 11th confidence is somewhat restored to-day. There with a drink of ice-water. His Honor then sentenced him to be hung on Friday, the 11th day of next November, in the performance of which duty he was deeply moved. The general officers of the court and many spectators were also affected to tears, but the prisonor was imperturbable throughout."

the vessel was leaking badly. The pumps were set to work, and only ten inches of water was found to be in the hold, which was soon pumped out, and it was ascertained that there was no leak. The usual signal of distress, "Union down," was displayed, when the barque Dumbarton, Captain Shadburn, of New York, took the passengers and their provisions on board and arrived safely in Hampton Roads last night in charge of J. Y. Hargous and Dr. Finnell, the surgeon of the ship. Twelve passengers and all the officers preferred remaining oboard the steamer Quaker City. When last seen, she was forty miles south of Cape Hatters, near the Gulf stream, wind light, but sea very heavy. No serious danger was apprehended. There was no loss of life attendant upon the disaster.

THE Missours Fair.—N. Louis, Oct. 4.—The results of the fourth annual fair, which closed yesterday, were eminently satisfactory. The display of animals was never, perhaps-qualled, in this or any other country. The array of machines, agricultural implements textule fabrics, and specimens of handieraf generally, was unusually comprehensive, and be collection of varied fruits and flowers was creditable to the horticultural progress of the West.

The attendance on the grounds during the entire seven days was unpredented in numbers. The receipts amounted to nearly \$50,000 and when it is remembered that no entree few sac charged on any article exhibition, and that this sum proceeds from the admission tickets alone, the success of the exhibition becomes apparent. It is already stated that the discovers to the engagement. This will be the general view of the matter."

THE FILBUSTER ABERT.—New Orleans,

THE FILIBUSTER ARREST: - New Orleans. Oct. 8.—The filibusters arrested at South Pass have arrived, in the custody of the U. S. Marshal. Capts. Maury, Fapaux, and Scott, and Col. Anderson, have been held to bail in the sum of \$3,000. The rest of the men were left

"To the non-scientific reader this explanation may not be very intelligible, and we may the cession of the town of Segan and territory; and the recognition of the rights of the French giving gas cannot be manufactured; but by using the gases into which the water can be using the gases into which the water can be The king of Prussia is worse.

The king of Prussia is wors

gration to that country. Dr. Windship, the "strong man," lectured in Portland last week, with great success. The Advertiser says:
"He lifted at one effort 929 pounds, amount which two strong men failed to lift, after the close of the exhibition. The exercise with the monstrous dumb-bells was equally wonder-ful, but when he shouldered a barrel of flour, the enthusiasm of the audience was unbound-

SUICIDE.-A valuable slave man, belonging

to Mr. Benton, of Sharpsburg, Maryland, hung himself on Monday night last, in conse-quence of his master refusing to sell him to go South with a colored girl, upon whom heart's affection had been placed.

During August, 39,335 ounces of gold were deposited in the San Francisco mint, 36,920 ounces of silver were purchased, \$962,000 were

Severe shocks of an earthquake were felt at Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara, La., on the 29th

at public sale in Paris, Ky., on Monday last, for the aggregate of \$63,495.20.

On Thursday night last there was a seve frost in the neighborhood of Frostburg, Md. tenced to pay a fine of £10, or imprisonment for thirty days, for having iron knuckles concealed upon his person. In Quebec, a few days since, a man was sen-

It is rumored that Miss Evans, author of "Beulah," has become enamored of the stage, and will soon appear in a New York theatre.

A MAN LIVING FIVE DAYS WITH A BROKEN NECK -The Louisville Journal says:
"Some two weeks since, an elderly German fell, during the night, down a steep flight of steps, and struck the side of his head against the wall at the landing. He was taken up in-sensible, and carried to his room. It was found, on examination, when he became conscious, that he was paralyzed in all those parts of his body below the neck, and that his neck was broken. He remained in this condition something over five days, conversing freely with his attendants, and describing to them all the sensations which he had. His attending surgeons, Drs. Thum and Goldsmith, we believe, made an attempt to set the neck, but were obliged to was fixed on as the place for the next meeting of the Board. Prof. Park, of Andover, was appointed Preacher, and President Fisher, of Hamilton College, substitute. Dr. Mark Hopkins is to deliver at that time a discourse commemorative of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the Board.—N. Y. Times.

Accident to the Deard.—N. Y. Times.

Accident to the Deard.—N. Y. Times.

Accident to the Columbia, as is his custom. Wednesday, left the cars at Wrightsville, to walk the bridge to Columbia, as is his custom. On the way, says the York Star, he met several acquaintances from York county, and turned to apeak to them, and while in the act his foot met some obstruction, and he fell. He was

The Eufaula (Alabama) Spirit of the South

states that a young man, recently imported from the North, but of foreign birth, was rade out of town on a rail on Saturday night, on account of repeated expressions of Abolition opinions indulged in, after being warned that a persistence in such conduct could not be tolerated.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE DAVARS AND THE MARONITES.—We published a few days ago a paragraph copied from an English paper, which stated that a sanguinary conflict had taken place between the Druses and Christians in a village not far from Beyrout, and that several houses occupied by Europeans had been pilaged, and some forty or fifty of the combatants killed. A letter has been received at the Missionary House, from Rev. J. F. Ford, dated Beyrout, August 18, in which he says:

hoar frost. We cannot at this moment recall the name of any leading politician in this city who is engaged in the chemical line; but if there be any guck person among our masters and rulers, we would humbly suggest to him the possibility of a good job for himself as the result of a successful experiment with this new artificial rain. Such a job would indeed have peculiar advantages for the jobigs, Tormented as we are with fifthy queets, the man who can put our dust down literally, may be that nobody will object to our coming figuratively down with the dust for him.—N. F. Times. A fine woman, says the New York Post, like

ve, draws a train after her, scatte the sparks, and transports the mails.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM. IE "SOUTHERN PLATFORM," sompiled the writings of eminent Southern men against S By Daniel R. Goodiec. First edition 15 cent, free of pasiage. Second edition, colored by

MARKETS. Carefully prepared to Monday, Oct. 10, 1859

BALTIMORE MARKET. Flour and Meal .- The market for super flour Flour and Meal.—The market for super flour was quiet this morning, and the only sales reported consisted of 250 bbls. Howard Street at \$5.12\frac{1}{2}\$ per bbl.; of Ohio or City Mills super there were no sales; we quote Howard Street and Ohio super as before, at \$5.12\frac{1}{2}\$, and City Mills \\$5 per bbl., although the market was hardly so firm as last week. There is no inquiry for extra, for shipment; we continue to quote Howard Street at 5.50 @ \\$5.62\frac{1}{2}\$, Ohio at \\$5.50, and City Mills \\$5.02 \\$5.62\frac{1}{2}\$, Ohio at \$5.50, and City Mills 5.87½ @ \$6 per bbl. In corn meal or rye flour there is nothing do-

the enthusiasm of the audience was unbounded."

The Florida Election.—Augusta, Oct. 10. The returns of the Florida election are incomplete, but Mr. Dupont appears to be most certain of election as Chief Justice. The popular vote is in decided opposition to the annexation of West Florida to Alabama.

In corn meal or rye flour there is nothing doing; prices remain unchanged.

Grain.—The total offerings of wheat this morning amounted to 21,000 bushels, and the market was heavy at Saturday's range, viz: 1.12 @ \$1.25 for common to medium white, 1.25 @ \$1.35 for fair to good, and 1.40 @ \$1.45 per bushel for prime to choice; red sold at 1.13 @ \$1.18 for fair to prime; and one choice lot brought \$1.20 per bushel. Of corn. 6,500 bushels offered, and all sold at 93 @ 95c. measure for white, and at 94 @ 95c. per bushel for yellow-an advance of 3 (a) 4c. on white, and 1 @ 2c. on yellow. Of oats 1,200 bushels offered, and Maryland sold at 39 @ 42c.; new Pennsylvania are worth 43 @ 45c. per bushel. Of rye 250 bushels offered, and 100 bushels Maryland sold at 86c.; we quote Pennsylvania

de Colonel John Miller, a highly respectable citizen of this city, and formerly a Representative from Berks county in the State Legislature, died suddenly yesterday, of apoplexy.

FIRE AT NEW OBLEANS.—New Orleans, Oct. 6.—The Chicago rope factory in this city was burned to day. The loss amounted to \$100,000, on which there is an insurance of \$70,000.

Maryland sold at 86c.; we quote Pennsylvania at 94 @ 96c. per bushel.

Provisions.—The market is quiet, for the want of stock. Pork—We quote Western mess at 15.75 @ \$16, do. prime \$11.50, and rump 11.50 @ \$12 per bbl. Bulk meat—No sales; we quote shoulders and sides at 7½ @ 9½c. per pound. Bacon—Sales of 20 hhds. sides at burned to day. The loss amounted to \$100,000, on which there is an insurance of \$70,000.

FIRE AT LEAVENWORDER—St. Levis Colon.

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The planing mill of Higginbottom & Co., at Leavenworth, Kansas, was burned on Sunday.
Loss, \$20,000; insurance \$7,000.

sides, in jobbing lots, at 8\{ (@ 10\frac{3}{4}c. per pound.} \]
Lard—We quote prime Western at 11\frac{1}{2}c., \text{butchers' 11\frac{1}{4}c., and refined at 13\frac{3}{4}c. leaven.} \]
butchers' 11\frac{1}{4}c., and refined at 13\frac{3}{4}c. leaven.

NEW YORK MARKET. Flour firm; sales of 13,500 bbls. State 4.55 @ \$4.60, Ohio 5.40 @ \$5.55, and Southern at (3, \$4.50, Onto 5.40 (4, \$5.53, and Southern at 5.20 (2, \$5.40. Wheat firm; sales of 25,000 bushels white, \$1.30, and red, \$1.20; Milwaukee Club \$1.05. Corn is firm; sales of 23,000 bushels at an advance; mixed 98c. Pork is firm; mess at \$15.62\frac{1}{2}, and prime at \$10.75.

CINCINNATI MARKET. Oct. 8 .- Flour is steady at \$4.60. Wheat, red at 1.02 @ \$1.05, white, 1.08 @ \$1.12. Cut meats are active: there were large sales in bacon today, at Sc. for shoulders, and 10c. for sides, and

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STARLIGHT AND SUNBEAM. N. B.—On receipt of the price, copies of the abov prints will be sent, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

C. H Brainard, being in correspondence with the pri-

Washington Ciry, August 1, 1859.
The Republican Association of this city are having prepared and published, under the supervision of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee, a se of valuable Political Tracts, compiled principally fro Congressional and other offic. al records, end containing facts which are deemed important to be presented to the attention of the masses, that they may be prepared to vote knowingly on the leading political issues of the day

The wart at such reliable official compilations has long been felt by the party.

We desire to ask the co-operation of the chairmen and members of the different "Repull can State Central Com mittees," to give publicity and circulation to these Tract With a view to that object, we particularly desire to farnished with the manus and post office address of the members of each Sanc Committee, and also with a list of the Republican newspapers in each Sanc and Territory in order that we may send copies of these Tracts as they are issued. Newspapers are requested to publish those Traces

heey skall appear, and also to give publicity to thi notice and the terms upon which the Tracts are farnished LEWIS CLEPHANE, Secretary National Republican Association

NOW IS THE TIME TO CIRCULATE DOCUMENTS. THE REPUTICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASH

They are farnished at the cheap rate of 75 cents p undeed copies, free of postage. The following Tracts have aircady been published: expose of the Frauds and Expenditures of the pro-Administration for party purposes. TIES IN RESPECT TO A PACIFIC RAILROAD Tract No. 4. THE SLAVE TRADE. -Showing that the proceedings and debates during the last session of the late Congress indicate a most marked deterioration of moral sentiment at the South in respect to the African slave trade, and are fearfully ominous of the near spproach of the time when, at any rate in the Gulf States that hitherto universally reprobated traffic will be as heartly sustained as is the institution of slavery itself Trage No. 5. OVERLAND ROUTES TO THE PA-CIPIC-THE BUTTERFIELD CONTRACT.

INGTON TERRITORY - THE INTERESTS O In the German Language. et No. 2. LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS.—Prie All orders should be addressed to

Tract No. 6. OPPOSITION OF THE SOUTH TO THE

DEVELOPMENT OF OREGON AND OF WASH

LEWIS CLEPHANE, Secretary National Republican Associa Washington, D. C. TWO WORKS VALUABLE TO THE SICE OR WELL,

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor D. R. GOODLOE, Assistant Editor. J. G. WHITTIER, Corresponding Editor. Vol. XIII. January, 1859. The National Era is about to enter upon its

Thirteenth volume.
Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically prohibited in this District, the Era was commenced for the purpose of asserting and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair expression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments. In the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it moral support; in the Senate, it found not a single well wisher; while outside of Congress it stood here, solitary and unsustained, under ban and menace. A conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the storm, maintained its posi-tion, and from that hour the Liberty of the Press was established in the District of Co-

Twelve years have passed, and to-day, the Twelve years have passed, and to-day, the Era finds twenty ar...ong the most distinguished members of the Senate, elected to carry out the Principles it was instituted to advocate, and the House almost controlled by Representatives,

Republican patronage.
This was to be expected, but still I think there are good reasons why the Era should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capital of the Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially expresents the Anti-Slavery element of the Republican Party. Although element of the Republican Party. Athough independent of mere Party organization, it was the first paper to advocate a general union of the Opponents of the Kaasas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blame what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never solicitreceive, any kind of official or congressional pa-tronage, has always been self-sustaining. From its friends, then, it asks a subscription that shall enable it to retain a position gained by so, much effort, and to continue to wield an influence which, I trust, has not been exerted for

The coming year will be a critical one for the Republican cause. Strong efforts will be made to demoralize it, and accommodate it to the views of those, who, unwilling to support the Administration, do not yet appreciate the true nature or objects of our movement. Squat-ter Sovereignty, Know Nothingism, Conserva-tism, National Whiggery, are all working together for the construction of a platform, from which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery Idea. that very element which gave birth and gives vitality to the Republican Party. Can 'ne Era be dispensed with at such a period?

Able contributors have been secured to our columns; and with pleasure we announce that we have engaged as Assistant Editor, Daniel R. Goodlor, of North Carolina, one of the ablest writers in the country on the Que of Slavery.

The Literary Department of the paper will be carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and Jasper." will furnish a rich entertainment t "Jasper," will turnish a rich entertainment to our readers, for several months to come. The Era presents weekly a Summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a careful record of the proceedings of Congress,

and is the repository of a large portion of the most interesting speeches delivered in that body.

G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1858. TERMS. Single copy, one year
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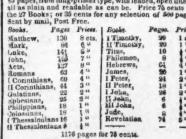
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Baston Office National Ers, 12 Trement st., Bo Stereotyper, Electrotyper, and Caster of Cuts Leads, and Metal Furniture,

WASHINGTON, D. C. From the New York Independent, Sept. 29

AT RICHMOND. By William Allen Butler, author of " Nothing to Wear At Richmond, in the month of May, I climbed the city's lofty crest; Below, the level landscape lay, And proudly streamed, from east to west,

There stand the statues Crawford gave She showered upon his open grave The laurels of victorious Art, And wept the life she could not save.

How grandly, on that grenite base. The Leader of the chosen Race The noblest of the sons of Time With all his future in his face. And he who framed the matchless plan

Type of the just, sagacious man, Like Aristides, calm and grand, Vithin the Roman Va ican. Nor less he wears the patriot wreath.

As when with his prophetic breath, And flashing eyes, and outstretched hand He cried for "Liberty or Death!" Here surely it is good to be-

Where Freedom's native soil I tread, And, on the mount, transfigured see The Fathers, with whose same we wed The endless blessings of the free But when the summit's ample crown

Flamed with the morning's fiercer heat I turned, and slowly passing down, And lingered where I chanced to hear The voices of a crowd, which hung, With laugh and oath and empty jeer, Beside a door o'er which was swung

The planter, with his sunburnt hue, idle townsman, and between.

Within, O God of grace! what sight From yonder monumental height, For thoughts upon whose altars burned So when the rapt disciples came

What chilled so soon their hearts of flame The fierce demoniac, wild and torn, The cry of human guilt and shame. For here were men, young men and old. And women, crushed with griefs untold

And little children, cheap for cash:

For me, each lourly good-I crave For them, the shadows of the grave Have gathered, or the woes that fill The life-long bondage of the slave.

Too long my thoughts were schooled to see Now Reason spurns each narrow plea One thrill of manhood cancels ail, One throb of pity sets me free.

Virginia! shall the Great and Jast, Like sen'ries, guard the slaver's den O rise, and from your borders thrust

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBULL. From the late speech of the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, at Sandusky, Ohio, we make the following extracts:

Without taking up time in preliminary remarks, I will call your attention to the present organization of parties, and the question which divides them. I say question, for parties are now organized and divided upon a single question. Both parties, as now existing, are of but comparatively recent origin. They are both of the same age, twins born together; both date their critical for the same age. their existence from 1854. I will take a mo-ment to illustrate this; not that I care any-

the fugitive slave law, some disliked the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and others took exception to the admission of California as a free State; but after the measures that people of this great countries the people of this great countries that people of the state what is the true the people of this great countries that people of the state what is the true that people of the state what is the true that people of the great countries that pe try, the masses of both parties, actuated by a common desire to be at peace upon this vexed question of Slavery, resolved they would resist any and every attempt to agitate the question, in Congress or out of Congress, no matter under what pretence it should be attempted. This was in 1852, when resolutions to that effect were adopted in the National Conventions of both parties. And it was supposed then that we should have quiet and peace upon this subtraction. It will undertake to state what is the true terfere in your local politics, but simply to set theory of the Government of the Territories. They are not to be likened to the colonies at all. The colonies were forever to remain dependencies of the British Crown. A Territory in ceding the Northwest Territory to the United States, provided in her deed of cession that the innear that the inhabitants should be secure in all their both parties. And it was supposed then that wrong that children should be under the control of the region of the Covernment of the Territories at theory of the Government of the Territories.

I will undertake to state what is the true terfere in your local politics, but simply to set theory of the Government of the Territories. The peace upon this vexed theory of the Government of the Territories.

I will undertake to state what is the true terfere in your local politics, but simply to set theory of the Government of the Territories.

They are not to be likened to the colonies at all. The colonies were forever to remain deim the colonies at all. The colonies were forever to remain deim the colonies at all. The colonies were forever to remain deim the colonies at all. The colonies were forever to remain deim the colonies at all. The colonies were forever to remain deim the colonies at all. The colonies were forever to remain deim the colonies at all. The colonies were forever to remain deim the colonies at all. The colonies were forever to remain deim the colonies at all. The colonies were forever to remain deim the colonies at all. The

as Mr. Toombs of Georgia, and others, formerly very good Whigs, who are now the high priests of the Democracy. On the other hand, those who were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise took the name of Republicans. This was the origin of the Democratic and Republican parties cock party being five reasons. publican parties, each party being five years old. No other question now divides them than that of Slavery—a question never in issue be-tween parties till 1854. The division first arose on the question of extending Slavery into the Territories, and that is still the primary question which divides them. It is not in regard to Slavery in the States, although Democracy to Slavery in the States, although Democracy is often made to mix up States with Territo-ries. You will find in the Kansas-Nebraska ries. You will find in the Kansas-Nebraska bill a pompous declaration that it was the true intent and meaning of this act not to introduce Slavery into the States or Territories, nor to exclude it therefrom.

Who before ever thought of introducing or excluding it from States? What are to go." "Ah, but you cannot do this," is the answer. "That violates the principles of the state of the state

Slavery into the States or Territories, nor to exclude it therefrom.

Who before ever thought of introducing or excluding it from States? What power has Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States? Congress to interfere with Slavery in the States? Why was this word inserted in a Territorial bill? For the purpose of misleading somebody who should be so simple as to believe that there was somebody who wanted to exclude Slavery from or introduce it into States. -[Laughter.] The question now, however, though primarily raised in regard to the introduction of Slavery into the Territories, extends further. It was started there, but the power which repealed the Missouri Compromise has gone on demanding more, and now, not only is the attempt made to introduce Slavery into Territories, but all the powers in this great Government, in all its departments, are not only is the account of the property of the United States, acquired by Minister is appointed without first knowing the common blood and treasure of the people of all the States. I will go there with my negretative to the common blood and treasure of the people of all the States. I will go there with my negretative to the persons rise. not a treaty is made, but its bearings upon the subject of Slavery are looked into. In the atsubject of Slavery are looked into. In the attempts to seize foreign territory, whether rightly is prejudicial to our interests; we are going tempts to seize foreign policy of the or wrongfully, the whole foreign policy of the tempts to seize foreign territory, whether rightly or wrongfully, the whole foreign policy of the Government is directed with reference to giving strength to the slaveholding interest. Every officer of the Government is selected with reference to this. Not a Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed, unless he is known to be in favor of the doctrine of letting Slavery into the Territories. Not a man is permitted to hold office unless his influence is known to coincide with the slaveholding Democracy on this question.

The projudicial to our interests; we are going there to buy farms, and our one hundred and sarty acres each will be worth ten dollars and acre if you do not go there with your negroes. But if you do it, it will not be worth three dollars. We want emigration to go there, and know if you go there with your negroes, foreign population and people of the free States will stay away. Your institution is debasing and demoralizing, politically, morally, and every other way." Another one says: "The thing is there to buy farms, and our one hundred and screen is you do not go there with your negroes. But if you do not go there with your negroes. You want emigration to go there, and have in the state of the surface of

Now, the Republican party advocates directly the reverse of this. That party is for keeping the Territories free, and is for managing the theorem that the territories free the territories free that the te the Territories free, and is for managing the affairs of the Federal Government for the advancement of the interests of Freedom and free men, not only in the North, but in the South. It who is the significant of the state of the south and I do not want slaves get along better than men, not only in the North, but in the South. It is not for encroaching upon the rights of the slaveholders, but looks to the interests of the great mass of people in the North and South. One party is for building up an aristocracy; the of the North, are opposed to extending Slavery other is for sustaining the masses. I mean by this, that the legislation of this so-called Democratic party looks exclusively to the interests of the barty looks exclusively to the looks are also believed to be a barty looks and the barty looks exclusively looks exclusively to the looks are also believed to be a barty looks and the barty looks are also believed to be a barty looks and the barty looks are also believed to be a barty looks and the barty looks are also believed to be a barty looks are also believed to be a barty looks are also believed to be a barty looks and the barty looks are also believed to be a barty looks are slaveholders, who constitute but a very small portion of the people of the United States. If you will refer to the census of 1850, you will find that only 350,000 persons hold slaves. Of the 20,000,000 of white population of the Unithe 20,000,000 of white population of the United States, only about one in sixty own slaves, and only one in about twenty in the slaveholding States owns property in man. Now, shall it be said we are for encroaching upon the rights of the South, when we are for promoting the advancement of the interests of nineteen out of vancement of the white population of that section twenty of the white population of that section of the Union? And shall that party be perof the Union? And shall that party be permitted to name itself Democratic which legislates for the benefit of only one man in sixty of the whole population of the United States?

It seems to me, if there were any other aristocratic institution to be built up in this country, in which only 350,000 were interested, and the Congress of the United States were called upon to shape its legislation in regard to that interest, at the expense of more than nineteen mil-set, at the expense of more than nineteen mil-set at the expense of to shape its legislation in regard to that interest, at the expense of more than nineteen milions, it would be scouted from Congress, and trampled under foot. Why is it that this arist trampled under foot. Why is it that this arist trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that this arist trampled under foot. Why is it that the same trampled under foot. Why is it that this arist trampled under foot. Why is it that this arist trampled under foot. trampled under foot. Why is it that this aristocratic institution of Slavery, this combination of capital of a few men invested in other men, should receive the unreserved favor of the Government? I would not encroach upon the rights of slaveholders. I am willing to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, as our fathers left it; I know Slavery exists by State laws, and let the people have it where it exists, and hug it to their bosoms until they are tired of it. But when you ask me to extend Slavery for the benefit of 350,000 men, it is a very different question.

Northwest to Freedom, how dare you do less for your children than your fathers did for you? I dare not. I never will. [Applause.] Slavery is no domestic question. It is a matter affecting the whole nation. Are we not all interested in the prosperity and growth of this great country? Is it not of importance to you, citizens of Ohio, whether the fertile plains and beautiful villages of the West shall be settled and inhabited by millions of freemen, and saved for the benefit of free labor; or whether they shall be covered over with the black pall of negro Slavery? Is it of no importance to

ent to illustrate this; not that I care anying for party names, but there are those who
ment to attach importance to the word Demoratic and the word Republican.

You all know that in 1850 there were passed

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You all know that in 1850 there wer proceeds as follows:

by the Congress of the United States a series of measures known as the Compromise measures. There were five of them, which it is not necessary to enumerate. And although some of these five measures were unacceptable to one portion of the country, and some to another, and although there were persons in all parts of the Union who were very much disinclined to acquiesce in them, yet when the struggle in 1850 was over, and the measures were passed, both parties agreed to abide by them.

The great principle of non-intervention on to carry it out. Sovereigny implies supreme not carry it out. Sovereigny implies supreme not authors can not carry it out. Sovereigny implies supreme not carry it out. Sovereign, the United States was then said to be established. established.
disliked the
Union. The men who advocate this doctrine
the abolition
the abolition

The men who advocate this doctrine
the abolition are inconsistent, for they impose restrictions

terfere in your local politics, but simply to set correctly before the people the historical fact referred to. Mr. Ranney states that Virginia, both parties. And it was supposed then that we should have quiet and peace upon this subject. We were told that it should be banished from the halls of Congress. Franklin Pierce was elected President of the United States, and on being inaugurated, he announced in his message that the Compromise measures should receive no shock during his administration which he had the power to prevent.

Do you think it rights and privileges; and indeed it was thought by many that this provision precluded Congress from keeping Slavery out. It was the ordinance he pleased, and that there was no difference between controlling a child and an adult person? For a child to be subject to his parents during minority, is a very different thing from the States is now several times as large as it was thought by many that this provision precluded Congress from keeping Slavery out. It was the ordinance of 1787 which excluded Slavery from the Northwest Territory.]

It is under this policy of dedicating the country to Freedom that we have grown to our presented in the supplies of a household. Do you think it rights and privileges; and indeed it was thought by many that this provision precluded Congress from keeping Slavery out. It was the ordinance he which he pleased, and that there was no difference between controlling a child and an adult person to the pleased, and that there was no difference between controlling a child and an adult person the pleased, and that there was no difference between controlling a child and an adult person the pleased, and the pl receive no shock during his administration which he had the power to prevent.

In the winter of 1854, a measure was introduced in Congress for the organization of the new Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and a report was prepared by the committee which introduced that measures, setting forth that insamuch as the Slavery question had been settled by the measures of 1850, the committee, in introducing this bill for the organization of these Territories, or one Territory, as originally proposed, had not thought proper to interfere with the Missouri Compromise, because it weeld be a departure from the policy adopted in 1850, which was the policy of non-intervention. When the measures of that year passed, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were organized, there was not a Territory, and an action of the United States of America." It was made for States. The preamble of the Constitution of the United States of America." It was made it, to preserve all its checks and balances, to be still further extended, if we were wise enough to ordain and establish this Constitution." "for the United States of America." It was made it, to preserve all its checks and balances, to be still further extended, if we were wise enough to ordain and establish this Constitution. The colonies were forever to be under the control of the Crown; the Territories under the control of the Crown; the Territories under the control of the General Government only until their population will justify the formation of a State Government, when they become sovereign in their jurisdiction over domestic affairs.

The Constitution of the United States, fellow citizens, was not made for Territories. It was made for States. The preamble of the Constitution of the United States is now several times as tates is now several times as the states is now several times at the close of the Evolution of the United States is now several times at the peace of 1783. The number of States is now several times at the close of the Constitution of the United States is

in 1800, which was the policy of monetarcome. When the measure of that year passed, and the states of the policy of the Republican party. The popular convergicacy principle has been acceptable and the production of the policy to the Cinician deposition that the Government which they created should have certain powers and the carbon of the policy of the Republican party, was not excluded by law. Washington, Orac a classes problining Shavery before as equation of the Sates. We have therefore the policy of the Republican party in the policy of the Republican party, and the production of the Sates. We have therefore the policy of the Republican party in the policy of the Republican party, and the production of the Sates. We have therefore the policy of the Republican party, and the policy of the Republican party in the Republican party in the policy of the Republican party in the policy of the Republican party in the Republican

appointment of a Governor, with the two-thirds even power." Another anys, "I will introduce provisions for the appointment of Judges," The selfgorteement man asys, "I a might prescribe the provisions for the appointment of Judges," The selfgorteement man asys, "I a might prescribe the provisions for the appointment of Judges," The selfgorteement man asys, "I a might prescribe the provisions for the appointment of Judges," The selfgorteement man asys, "I a might prescribe the provisions for the appointment of Judges," The selfgorteement man asys and navy? Those Africans cannot be found a first the same and the search of the provisions of the same and the search of the provisions for the appointment of Judges," The selfgorteement man asys and navy? Those Africans cannot be found as any search of the search of the provisions of the appointment of Judges," Those Africans and the provisions of the provisions of the appointment of Judges, "I may be seen; they cannot be found in the provisions for the appointment of Judges," Those Africans and the provisions for the appointment of Judges, "I may be a first the provisions for the appointment of Judges," I may be a first the provision of the provisions for the appointment of Judges, "I may be a first the provision of th

attention, and sat down amid loud applause. He spoke over two hours and a half, and was listened to with the closest attention.

rules and regulations respecting the Territory. All means, among other things, a rule to keep negro slaves from being brought into the Ter-

We have Slavery in the States, it

sovereignty men say we will fix a rule for the benefit of one man, and we are called hard names because we want to legislate for the bene-

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

The Postmaster General's first assistant, Horatic King, Esq., head of the Contract Office, arrived in New York on Monday, for the purpose of ascertaining what arrangements Johnson & Co. had made for carrying the California mails.

Sound Views.—In a recent speech, the Hon.

A. Lincoln, of Illinois, thus expresses himself on the subject of a union of the Opposition in 1860:

"I know that it is very desirable with me, as with everybody else, that all the elements of the Opposition shall unite in the next Presidential election and in all future time. I am

The foreign mails for Aspinwall, Panama, and ports on the Pacific, are to be sent by the and ports on the Pacific, are to be sent by the Vanerbilt steamer Northern Light—orders to that effect having already been given. No decision had been arrived at up to Monday night, as to which way the California mails were to be sent. Whichever way they go, they will be accompanied by the President's private secretary, who goes out to Oregon Territory upon some Federal business, as special mail agent for the time being.

Brownell, Ct.
Mende, Va.
Hopkins, Vt.
Smith, Ky.
McIlvaine, Ohio.
Otey, Teun.
Hawks, Mo.
Potter, Pa.
Burgess, Me.
Upfold, Ind.
Green, Miss.
Rutledge, Fla.
Williams, (Ass't,) Otey, Tenn. Kemper, Wis. McCorkey, Mich. Williams, (Ass't,) Ct. Whitehouse, Ill. Davis, S. C. Polk, La. Polic, I.a.

De Lancey, W. N. Y. Atkinson, N. C.

Whittingham, Md.

Elliott, Ga.

Scott, Oregon. Scott, Oregon. Lee, Del. Lee, Iowa.

Johns, (Ass't,) Va. Potter, (Prov.,) N. Clark, R. I.

These are all the living Bishops at present assembled in General Convention. The following are the Bishops elect, who will become entitled to seats in the Upper House on consecration.

Gregg, Texas. Whipple, Minn.

as the londward. Messrs. Henry and house. Shurlds, on the Mill Creek plantation, in Ran-bin county, sends us the following weights

309

86,431 professed to be members of the Church of Rome. Facts like these suggest their own comments.—Chicago Press and Tribune.

Sound Views.-In a recent speech, the Hon

won't get a single electoral vote anywhere, ex-The object of these speculators is to get the cept, perhaps, in the State of Maryland. There cept, perhaps, in the State of Maryland. There is no use in saying to us that we are stubborn and obstinate, because we won't do some such thing as this. We cannot do it. We cannot will then sustain Johnson, white, & Co., in keeping it open for passengers as well as the mails, notwithstanding the Government of Nicaragua has positively refused to concede these parties any such rights and privileges. At the last hour, it seems, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company came to the rescue of Johnson & Co., and agreed to put on steamers to do the sea service under their contract for one trip. That portion of it across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, Johnson & Co. guaranty to perform—a guaranty which we do not think of much account. The interest taken in this matter by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is, no doubt, for the purpose of keeping the California mail out of the hands of Commodore Vanderbilt.

The foreign mails for Aspinwall, Panama, or Opposition ticket, [applause:] I will heartily or open time only, under the impression that the United is and used in saying to us that we are stubborn and obstinate, because we won't do some such thing as this. We cannot do it. We cannot get the State of Illinois in such case by fifty thousand. We would be flatter down than the 'Negro Democracy' themselves have the heart to wish to see us. After saying this much, let me state a little on the other side. There are plenty of men in the slave the heart to wish to see us. After saying this much, let me state a little on the other side. There are plenty of men in the slave the heart to wish to see us. After saying this much, let me state a little on the other side. There are plenty of men in the slave the heart to wish to see us. After saying this much, let me state a little on the other side. There are plenty of men in the slave the heart to wish to see us. After saying this much, let me state a little on the other side. There are plenty of men in the slave the heart to wish to see us. After saying this much, let me state a little on the occupying one place upon the next Republican or Opposition ticket, [applause;] I will heartily go for him."

The Charleston Mercury publishes the folowing letter from a Southerner in Kansas, renarking, that it points in the right direction "PAOLA, K. T., August 15, 1859.

"I take the liberty of writing you a few lines on a subject of interest to the South. It is pretty well conceded that Kansas will be a Free-Soil, Black Republican State, beyond question. The South has not done anything since '56, your constitution to be rejected. The House of Bishops, which, in point of dignity and importance, may be considered as the Senate of the General Convention of the We have about 2,700 Southern men in Kansas the Senate of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which assembled at Richmond last week, is now composed of the as Kansas is admitted into the Union. We are following members, many of them as distinguished for their literary abilities as for personal piety and life-long labor in the cause of the American church. The names are arranged in the order of seniority:

Brownell, Ct.

Hawks, Mo.

Hawks, Mo.

Hopkins, Vt.

Burgess, Me.

We have about 2,700 Southern men in Kansas who encloses one letter stamp to as Kansas is admitted into the Union. We are connected with a Southern organization, and, including all, we have about 17,000 men. The Mender territory south of Kansas, including Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw nations. The South should prepare for this in time, and stand by her Territorial rights. They are of the last importance to our colonization. The Abolitionists are the supplied of the control of th most constant and incessant workers I ever knew belonging to any party. The Danite or-der is large and well drilled in Abolition

> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MIS-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Association is to be held at Chicago, Ill., commencing Wednesday evening, Oct. 19th, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Congregational Church.
>
> The annual sermon will be preached that evening by the Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., of New York. The official reports will be presented Thursday morning, and the evening will be occupied with religious services and addresses from missionaries and others. It is expected that morning prayer meetings will be held, as usual, and the Lord's Supper administered.

It is hoped that the friends of the cause, and ion:
Odenheimer, N. J. Bedell, (Ass't,) Ohio.
especially those of the Northwest, will make some sacrifice, if necessary, to be present at the meeting. Various topics of interest relative to our missions, and especially to the extension of our work in Africa and in the slaveholding

d Robert, in Ranweights
the 25th

Pounds.
359

States of this country, will occupy the attention
of the meeting.
The Committee of Arrangements at Chicago
are Messrs. Philo Carpenter, Joseph Johnston,
and T. M. Avery. Persons designing to attend
the meeting are requested to send their names
to those gentlemen, who will make arrangements to entertain them.

"General Association of Illinois," at its recent 186 meeting, adopted the following resolution :

"That it is desirable that a Convention should be held ere long of Christian men at the West, who are dissatisfied with the position of the American Tract Society at New York, to de-

Total

2,766

"This we regard as good picking, when we remember it was on hill land, and that most of the hands were remarkably young. In a private note it is said, 'Daniel will pick 500 pounds Monday.' Who can beat it?

"Still Better.—O. P. Wright, Esq., has just handed us the following, which lays the above in the shade:

"Two days, Sept. 23d and 24th, cotton picking of eight hands, on the estate of Oliver Barrett, under G. W. Dismukes, overseer:

George Washington

565—625

Nelson

566—610

Fanny

570—605

This we regard as good picking, when we remarkably young. In a private correspondence, a call was drawn up, and sent to different localities for signatures. It has been ascertained that a wide-spread interest is fell in the proposed Convention. Numerous names of pastors and laymen are attached to the call, inviting all evangelical from the present policy of the American Tract Society at New York, to meet in Convention in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, October 18, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consult and act approach to take measures to call said Convention."

In accordance with this recommendation, after correspondence, a call was drawn up, and sent to different localities for signatures. It has been ascertained that a wide-spread interest is fell in the proposed Convention."

Society at New York, to meet in Convention in the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, October 18, 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., to consult and act approach to take measures to call said Convention."

In accordance with this recommendation, after correspondence, a call was drawn up, and sent to different localities for signatures. It has been ascertained that a wide-spread interest is fell in the proposed Convention."

W. F. WYERS, A. M., HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

Long known as the Casparis House, Washing-

Johnson & Co. had made for carrying the California mails.

It appears that the North Atlantic and Pacific Mail Companies guaranty to carry the mails under the Johnson contract, but not across the Isthmus. This part of the service is to be guarantied by White, Sloo, Johnson, & Co.

Whether these parties can satisfy Mr. King of their ability to get the mails across the Isthmus of Nicaragua in time to meet the steamer on its way up from Panama, without causing a delay of several days at San Juan del Sur, remains to be seen. It is pretty certain that the mails will have to be carried across the Isthmus in bungos, and on the backs of mules, and this cannot be accomplished under ten or twelve days. We trust the Postmaster General will have too much good sense to intrust the mail in the hands of Johnson & Co. under such circumstances. cellar attached; a Billiard room, for two tables: Bowling-saloon, with two alleys; and a Pistol and Ritide Gallery 120 feet long; a fine Kitchen, with superior Range, and a Dining room which will comfortably seat 175 per ons. Bells for ait the rooms, Gas throughout the house. Also Water, long-ther with several Bath rooms, for warm, cold, or shower-baths: A Stabio. Chicken house, and numerous other out-buildings, with a good garden, are attached to the premises.

None but responsible persons need apply, and to such terms will be made very easy, and possession given immediately. Application should be made without delay, as Members of Congress and others who intend to remain in Washington during the coming long assising generally engage apartments early in the *848. Addrdsa*

> W. G. SNETHEN, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. BOARDING.

JAMES CASPARIS, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

3. MARY N. WILSON will furnish Boarding and odging, at No. 325 Pennsylvania avenue, nearly a Browns? Hotel. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS

Published weekly in THE INDEPENDENT.

IN addition to the interesting matter contained in every successive number of The Independent, the publisher is happy to annuance that the Sunday Morning Sermons of Rev Heary Ward Beercher will appear exclusively in its columns every week. They are the only reports given to the press which receive revision from the Author's own hand. Among other special contributors are the following well-known writers: Mrs. HARRIST BEECHER STOWE, Rev. GEORGE

B. CHEEVER, and JOHN G. WHITTIER. Terms-Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. For sale by all news agents. Address

FARMS NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C. FOR SALE. A full description and terms of sale of any or

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,

all of the following farms, with a general description of the country near Washington, and advantages it offers to emigrants over the Western States, will be sent to any applicant

Columbia Land Office, 68 Indiana av., No. 2 .- 2861 acres of land, 17 miles from Washington, adjoining Fairfax Court House, Virginia. Good brick dwelling and modern out-buildings. A good grain and grass farm. Price

No. 3 .- 722 acres of land on the Po tomac, 22 miles below Washington. On it a comfortable house, a barn, and a steam saw-mill. Wood and timber enough can be sold off to pay what is asked for it. Price \$20 per acre. No. 4 .- 350 acres of land in Fairfax

county, Va., about 27 miles from Washington Excellent and commodious buildings. As a dairy farm, it cannot be excelled in Eastern Virginia. Price \$35 per acre.

No. 5.—200 acres of land adjoining No. 4, and will be sold with it or separate. This tract has a Rich Vein of Copper Ore on it. Price No. 6.-63 acres of land in Fauquier

county, Virginia, near Piedmont Station. Very large building; now used as an academy. Price No. 7 .- 750 acres of land on Acokeek

creek, 500 acres in wood. Good buildings. Price \$16 per acre. No. 8.—1,020 acres of land, Stafford county, Virginia, two miles from a steamboat landing and near a railroad. The wood and tim-ber on it worth double what is asked for the land. The hay and grass now yields \$800 a year. Price \$8 per acre.

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with light, hung far down forever changing in its in Mrs. C—stood silent at n find any words to express n It was not such a display of Sinai, when God descende and rolling thunders and but what we saw spoke to or ent Deity. We two stood from the crowd of observer one with whom we could co

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WASHINGT

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

No. 8. United States Hotel

DEAR G***: Last evening myself attended the Presby heard a discourse from the Thornwell, of South Carolina and the Charolina and the Charo

sembles in his form, face, a

hair, so I am told, the late I

Southern ministers and have a way of their own, and

tinguished from Northern have an east of manner in

dom from the trammels of

tainly very attractive; for I

crow in a corn-field, who

up and about to see who is

On coming out of churc

of which we could only cate the foliage of the trees around we hastened to reach an op could see the skies with un

This done, the most wonder

grandeur and presence of

seen, or expect to see this

was all above us. Near th

vilion of glory whose crims

thoughts; and when we re hotel, we found Dick with for us in the parlor, and he learnedly upon the causes w phenomenon; and I cut his petulantly, "I hate all suc To my joy, dear Mrs. C— "Your 'Laws of Nature," "Your "Laws of Nature,' nothing else than God's way only true philosophy, and it the tests of human scruting slast and everywhere. This cence we have looked upon be caused by the direct and the Almighty. We are taugh and move, and have our befold it!"

Now, I have something to

New, I have something to you, dear G***, which will perhaps not, and it is I who ment, and not you. To tell happened just as it took plaths morning, for the first parture of "We Six," I heart I was not his rap, tap, but a lap, tap, and I gave him no cry of "Coming! coming!" wont, but I rose quietly an taking care to brush out my camp prettient morning cosminuition, a feeling, that this lates of peculiar interest to I knelt to say the Lord's pr but my conscience prick after a pause, I recalled "forgive me my trespasses, a who trespass against me;" this, I rose, and found myse mood possible. You must kn Aust Jane, and has never ma Amelia, or any of her party.
careful never to speak of an
occurred since our coming he
On opening my door, I sa
on the step of the outside doo

his back towards me. I kne him waiting a longer time the I expected he would have been my coming, but he did not and I felt all my warm symplumb to zero; for I thought me toward me with extende he done so, and asked to "ki leaving all explanations to be mas-day, I would have conse-heart. But not so Dick. Co-he stood in culture. he stood in sullen silence, I si lag, Cousin Dick! You will delay, because, you know, I w you." He replied, in a to "Perhaps I have trespassed ing slumbers;" and had he respassed, I should have n more kind in manner than he hot. So we two walked is. not. So we two walked is passages, down the stair-sase, across the piazza, dows the stair-sase, across the piazza, dows the stant; here Dick made no off as I saw he kept hinself to he passed, Dick was getting read thought it pruent to keep a line of the same on the froad ocean, they fagt, and shen prepare for their heavy guns, until, draw heaver, shey send forth their frowing yet more fierce they gast to fand, eagerly striving sher the most harm. Or, figure (which I have taken from the let it be, as when two dog pavement, they draw themsel send their, then show their tevhile, and finally fly at each fary. So Dick and I.

Would you believe it, dear Gun with this carries and single of the same with this carries. not. So we two walked is

while, and finally fly at each fury. So Dick and I.
Would you believe it, dear Come with flirting with Mr. H—
to me a long string of instangiven Mr. H—
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But, so soon as I could find the attack upon him was the greatest of dullards, a receiving from Amelia A—is merited, and that I admire thing him in the pillory of his caupidity, and that I had no do the making the circles at N is expense, with the story of aratioga. These sayings of no the utmost. He never satisfied did—facts he could neith fat; and these facts stared him masseing horribly to him afte donnot the Brave to the fals fine, as she sat at the marriag.

rich baron, when the straits year, and lo! Three Original Pieces of Musse, parted his eyes and his temples the spacere addressed Imogin